

# THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last,—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

VOL. I.

ANDOVER, MASS., SEPTEMBER 21, 1888.

NO. 50

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ANDOVER, MASS.

## Summary of Daily News.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

Passenger train collides with freight on  
Baltimore and Ohio Road, near Mansfield,  
O.; four killed, thirty-two wounded.

Forty-three new cases and 12 deaths in  
Jacksonville.

G. A. R. encampment closes at Columbus.

Report from the Congo that Bartolot,  
leader of the Stanley Expedition, has been  
murdered by carriers.

Fires: in Wareham St. lumber district,  
Boston, \$70,000; Rollins's shoe-factory, Wo-  
burn, \$7,000; residence on Union Avenue,  
Old Orchard, \$2,500; in Norwalk, O., \$50,-  
000; business part of Washburn, Wis., \$150,-  
000, and of Florence, Wis., \$75,000; Spokane  
Falls, W. T., \$62,000.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

Two little children playing on the track  
of New England Road in South Boston run  
over and killed.

National Milling Company's mill in Cleve-  
land, O., destroyed by fire, caused by an ex-  
plosion; two workmen killed, four seriously  
injured.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 16.

Bread riot in Paris.

Jacksonville: 74 new cases and 9 deaths.

Freight train collides on the N. Y., Penn.  
& Ohio R. R., near Akron, O., engineer  
killed, fireman and brakeman badly hurt.

Fires: in Pittsburg, Pa., \$62,000.

MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

Rumor that Bismarck has asked leave to  
resign.

Parnell Commission begins the investiga-  
tion of charges made against Parnell by the  
Times.

C. A. Pillsbury & Co., the great Minneap-  
olis flour firm, divides \$40,000 among its  
employees.

Fires: Geo. F. Wolcott's barn, with cattle,  
hay, etc., at North Conway, N. H., \$1,500,  
caused by breaking of a lantern; in Padu-  
cuh, Ky., \$200,000; clothes-pin factory in  
Garoga, N. Y.; in a Providence refinery,  
\$1,000.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Jacksonville report: 156 new cases, 20  
deaths.

Rain storm does much damage in Penn-  
sylvania and New Jersey.

Reports from Africa more unfavorable as  
to Stanley's safety.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14.

Jacksonville: 130 new cases, 14 deaths.

Reunion of Society of Army of Cumber-  
land at Chicago, Gen. Rosecrans presiding.

1000 lives reported as lost by the recent  
cyclone in Cuba.

A. L. Wright, Boston merchant, drowned  
in Lake Champlain, together with a mer-  
chant in Burlington.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

Jacksonville: 131 new cases, 15 deaths;  
making 1464 cases in all and 185 deaths. Th  
fever appears also at Jackson, Miss., an  
Decatur, Ala.

Daring robbery of 5th National and Com-  
mercial National Banks, New York; money  
recovered.

Old lady killed by cars at Hyde Park, and  
also baggage master who attempted to save  
her.

## Various News Items.

Both political parties are comforting  
themselves with the accessions brought to  
their ranks by the tariff issue. Henry  
George of New York has come out strongly  
for President Cleveland in what he calls a  
"great fight for the abolition of industrial  
slavery." On the other hand, Charles H.  
Litchman, the Knights of Labor Secretary,  
has declared himself in favor of protection,  
and is now doing active service on the Re-  
publican stump in Indiana. Joseph H.  
Walker, who has been nominated for Con-  
gress in Worcester district, and an "Independ-  
ent" supporter of Cleveland in 1884, has  
written a long letter explaining his change  
of position, and referring to the President  
and his policy in terms more forcible than  
complimentary. The Home Market Club  
of Boston has secured the services of Mr.  
Petifer, Secretary of the "Workers Associa-  
tion for the Protection of British Industry,"  
and he spoke for the first time in Tremont  
Temple on Wednesday evening, represent-  
ing the workmen's side of the results of  
free trade in the old country. New York  
politics are somewhat mixed, a certain part  
of the Democratic party disliking the nomi-  
nation of Hill for Governor, and refusing to  
support him—partly on account of his anti-  
temperance record, and partly on account  
of the political disagreements between the  
Governor and the President. The New  
York Times has come out for Warner Mil-  
ler, the Republican candidate for governor.

Most of the casualties constantly reported  
in the papers seem to be unnecessary, re-  
sulting from utter carelessness on the part  
of those suffering or, in the case of children,  
of those who ought to have charge of them.  
One of the saddest of these was at Malden  
last Saturday, when several hackmen were  
amusing themselves while waiting at the  
station by throwing tomatoes at each other.  
Andrew Cobb, twenty-three years old, jump-  
ing back to avoid being struck, stepped in  
front of an approaching engine and was im-  
mediately and horribly killed. On the same  
day, in Philadelphia, a young man was play-  
fully shut into a bank vault in process of  
construction by a friend, and several hours  
elapsed before workmen could get an open-  
ing sufficient to admit air, the time of im-  
prisonment lasting fifteen hours.

It is much the same with nearly all the  
drowning accidents, shooting accidents, rail-  
road-run-over accidents, and, especially,  
kerosene oil accidents—caused by some-  
body's culpable carelessness. The "two  
little children" killed in the South Boston  
cut on Saturday should not have been al-  
lowed to play in such a dangerous place.  
The Boston boy, fourteen years old, who  
shot another, seven years old (it is supposed  
by accident), on Sunday, should not have  
been allowed to play with fire-arms. And  
so with the shocking accidents reported in  
every day's papers, of persons burned to  
death in the use of kerosene oil. The worst  
instance within a few days was in Texas,  
where a girl fourteen years old, was sent by  
her mother to start the fire. The oil-can ex-  
ploded, as she poured from it upon the coals,  
scattering its contents over herself and three  
other children, all of whom were fatally  
burned, as well as the mother who came to  
their rescue.

One other accident of the week was a  
very singular one. It occurred in the yard of  
the Erie Railroad at Jersey City. As an en-  
gineer was taking out his engine from the

round house to his train, another locomotive  
attached to the Mont Clair train, struck  
it in the rear and reversed it, so that it  
started up the onward-bound track. On  
that track the Susquehanna express was  
just coming in. Foreseeing the collision,  
the engineer jumped off, fell under the Mont  
Clair train and was instantly killed. The  
fireman also jumped, and the abandoned  
engine ran into the Susquehanna locomotive.  
Its machinery was again reversed, and  
running over the switches, started off up  
the outward track at good speed. Another  
engineer immediately opened the throttle  
of his engine and started off in pursuit on  
a parallel track. When ahead of it, his fire-  
man jumped upon the cab and at last  
stopped the runaway. A passenger on the  
Susquehanna train jumped off and was  
fatally injured.

There seems to be no end of ways in  
which foolhardy men seek notoriety at the  
risk of their lives—the loss of which, we are  
almost tempted to say, would not make the  
world much poorer. Here are two instances  
within a few days. Capt. Wm. A. Andrews,  
the Cape Ann man, who tried to cross the  
ocean alone in his twelve-foot dory, the  
"Dark Secret," was compelled after two  
months of well deserved hardships to give  
it up. He was picked up by a Norwegian  
barque and brought to New York last week.  
The other fool was Chas. A. Percy who  
went through the Whirlpool Rapids of  
Niagara a year ago, and attempted to do it  
again last Sunday. He started from the  
Maid of the Mist landing above the Suspend-  
ion Bridge, and got through the Rapids  
all right, but was afterwards thrown over-  
board. He was forced to swim to Lewiston,  
three miles, and was picked up in an  
exhausted condition by a fisherman. It  
would be a grand thing for such men to  
suffer if they would learn wisdom, or even  
for them to drown if other men would learn,  
but does not some old writer speak of the  
tenacity of foolishness, even though its  
owner should be brayed "in a mortar among  
wheat with a pestle?"

Among the deaths not previously noted  
are those of John Lester Wallack, the well  
known actor and theatrical manager who  
died at Stamford, Ct., in sixty-ninth year;  
Mr. Nathan Robbins of Arlington, a veter-  
an Boston marketman and occupant of  
Quincy Market since it was opened in 1826,  
and also President of Faneuil Hall Market  
Bank, aged 83; Mr. John W. Roberts, for  
many years engaged in the wholesale and  
retail fruit trade at the corner of Washing-  
ton and Front Sts. Salem; Hon. Wm. Pitt  
Eastman of Gilmanton, N. H., who twenty  
years ago became interested in the devel-  
opment of the pine lands in Georgia, where  
a new county was made—"Dodge County"  
with the city of "Eastman" for its shire  
town, where he gave land for all churches  
wishing to build, and founded a school after  
the model of "Gilmanton Academy"; Mr.  
Otis R. Hamilton, a Lynn druggist, and  
member of the 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery;  
Color Sergeant Thomas R. Fallon of Co. F,  
9th Mass. Volunteers, who died at Salem on  
Monday, and who was a brave soldier, re-  
ceiving wounds at Gaines's Mill and in the  
battle of the Wilderness, and suffering im-  
prisonment at Libby and Salisbury; Col.  
Austin C. Wellington of Cambridge, man-  
ager of the Wellington Coal Co., who served  
in the 38th Mass. during the war, and in  
1882 was made Colonel of the First Regi-  
ment, M. V. M.



## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

## The Tariff and the Republican Party.

Editor of the Townsman:

In my letter in the TOWNSMAN of May 31st, on the Tariff, I said that the Tariff had been pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States a system of legalized robbery. I understand that there has been some question as to my authority for this statement. I made the remark originally on the authority of Hon. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Watterson writes me that "the opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Miller, Loan Association vs. Topeka, 20 Wallace, 662. You printed in your issue of May 24, a speech of Daniel Webster's, and humorously asked me to answer it. Let me do so now by referring you to page 334 of the "American Statesman" where you will read in a report of Mr. Webster's speech on the tariff: "Protection, when carried to the point recommended, seemed to him [Mr. W.] destructive of all intercourse between nations. We were urged to adopt the system [Protectionism] upon general principles. He did not admit the general principle; freedom of trade was the general principle, and restriction the exception."

I am sorry to differ from so many esteemed friends on this question, and to feel compelled to refuse the support of my vote to the Republican candidates. But it seems to me, that if the opinions of its leaders are evidence, the Republican party has changed its ground. Henry Wilson, Garfield, Arthur, McCulloch, Justin Morrill, Eugene Hale, John D. Long, and other prominent Republicans, all favored tariff reduction. To my mind the party has of late sadly departed from the solid ground it once occupied on questions of national finance and political economy. A party that declares itself in favor of abolishing the taxes on alcohol and tobacco, "if necessary," rather than touch the tariff, that favors the continuance of the silver coinage, and indulges in such unstatesmanlike conduct as has characterized the Republican Senate in the Canadian dispute, may call itself "Republican;" but, to my mind, it is not the party whose leaders made success in the Civil War possible by as able and successful financiering as history can tell of, crushed the foolishness of "soft" money, brought about specie resumption in 1879, and, until lately, compelled by their dignity and wisdom the respect and admiration of the civilized world.

In conclusion permit me to thank "An Old Farmer" for his "Idea" in yesterday's TOWNSMAN. It is a capital idea, and brings out clearly the legitimate effects of a tariff carried to a logical conclusion.

Respectfully,

DAVID KINLEY.

No. Andover, Sept. 8, 1888.

## Another Idea.

My Dear Townsman:

I never had but one idea in my life, and that came to me after reading the able article by the "Old Farmer" in your last issue. What a golden age his "war-tariff high taxes" would bring, to be sure! It is, indeed, very tempting! But my plan would give even better results, and not cost half the money and trouble.

My plan is to resolve Andover into a Mutual Admiration Society, and to abolish all the taxes. Long ago when I went to Punchard, they taught me that a man living in, and owning property in, a community, ought to pay taxes for the support of the government under which he lived, and that the tax should be paid willingly. They also taught me that when a man had a reserve of money from which to draw in time of need, his place in the community was stronger and higher; this also, was supposed to be true of a town or a nation.

These teachings were rather old-fashioned even then, and the wonderful light of to-day shows them to be utterly false. If we paid no taxes what a delightful state of things we should have; all the money we now waste in this foolish fashion for the protection of our homes we could put in the bank and all become millionaires in a very short time. When

our Selectmen and other officers asked for their salaries we could pay them in honor; this could not fail to satisfy them. When the interest on our notes fell due, and the bank people asked for it, we could tell them that we had no taxes in our town, and that would end the matter; of course the notes would never be proested.

Our fishing interests on Haggett's are indeed very great, but why should we spend money to protect them? Why build forts and equip navies, when this universal admiration, free thinking, free trading plan is so much better? If our neighbors in Tewksbury take a boat or two, we can say, "Dear friends, our neighbors, we have but two more boats, won't you please take these too." If this did not suffice the chairman of our Selectmen could issue a proclamation of retaliation and our pound-keeper could seize a few stray Tewksbury cows, and lock them up until the matter was settled.

We should not build forts to prevent the smuggling of cabbages and onions by our neighbors. We don't want a home market. Let them come in. If our farmers had to work for lower wages, they won't care, so long as their neighbors are benefitted. What need have we of a flag-staff? The flags of our neighbors are so large and so numerous that no one would see ours were we to fly it.

We do not need any more horses for the steamer, we should sell those we now have—let the firemen draw their own engine. If Phillips Academy burn down before they could get there, never mind, some one will rebuild it.

But, some one says to me, we might get some mud on our flag if we followed your plan, and perhaps some one might insult us. Can't we afford to have our flag muddy, if we don't have to pay for keeping it clean? Can't you endure a few insults if you don't have to pay taxes?

Then if we pay these present starvation taxes, we might possibly have some money in the treasury and some one might steal the hinges off the door.

Look abroad—see what injury protection has done to your neighbors; look at Lowell, look, if you will, at the broad country in which you live; see what backward strides it has taken under the twenty-five years of protection and high tariff. Look at these facts, I say, and be warned lest a greater evil fall on your own Andover.

No taxes, free trade, and mutual admiration for Andover. Does not my plan please you? I shall try to get it put in to the next town warrant.

FREE TRADER.

Andover, Sept. 10.

## Does Protection Protect?

One of the greatest questions which our country is considering at the present time is, Does protection protect? It is a great question because, although it has been more or less agitated since our Government was established, it has never yet been satisfactorily settled, and upon its proper determination must depend in large degree not only the fate of many of the important industrial interests of this country, but the welfare and prosperity of the people individually. It is a question in which every citizen is interested for it comes home to each one. So long as we are all consumers, we shall ever have a stake in that system of taxation under which we live, and which taxes us for everything we eat and drink and wear. It being a question of such universal interest and importance the only way it can be properly settled is by its universal discussion by the people. When by popular agitation the people come to understand a question affecting their rights, then will it be settled intelligently and in a manner that will best promote the interests of the majority of the people.

If upon investigation and discussion it should be ascertained that the protective system, so called, is beneficial to the majority of the people, then all good citizens should unite in upholding that policy and in seeing that it should continue. On the other hand, if it should be found that the system is burdensome and detrimental to the rights and prosperity of the many, then it contains evils which a patriotic people in justice to themselves and their country should not permit to exist.

In the early years of our national history a protective tariff was favored be-

cause our "infant industries" were not able to compete, without the fostering aid of protection, with the capital of the old world—the accumulations of ages. This was undoubtedly a wise policy of our forefathers, but the conditions have so changed since then, capital having accumulated here, and wealth having become as abundant in this country as in any in the world, no argument can be based in favor of protection now upon the fact that protection was advantageous in the early days of our national existence.

The high protective system which prevails to-day in this country owes its existence to the disastrous blight of civil war, whose ravages more than two decades of time separate from the present day. But why was the system inaugurated and carried to such an extent at that time? Did it have for its object the same purpose for which its friends ask that it may be continued now? Not at all. Its object was to create a revenue by which the Government could meet the enormous expenses caused by four years of civil strife and rebellion. That cause has been entirely removed but a positive evil has arisen in its place, resulting from this very protective tariff which was so necessary to the preservation of the union in those dark days when the black clouds of civil war hung over us threatening to destroy our national existence. I refer to the creation of a fund arising out of the surplus revenue which is constantly accumulating as a result of the continuance of this protective policy, which surplus is a constant temptation to a facile congress to indulge in log-rolling schemes and wasteful appropriations. In short, the system is fast creating a corruption fund, so that we begin to see official corruption and monopolistic protection stalking forth hand in hand, twin sisters of national destruction. If excessive protection leads to official corruption then we must beware, for corruption when it creeps in always destroys republics. It behooves us then to be vigilant in respect of this evil, remembering that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." England maintained a Protective Tariff till 1837, when business became so pressed that the Government adopted a Free Trade policy, and ever since her wages have been on the increase, although her laborers are in a poor condition. Yes, and they were in a much worse condition under a Protective Tariff. (Look in United Kingdom Reports, page 161.)

Wages are higher in this country than in England, not due to a Protective Tariff, but to all cheap lands, and natural position. It follows then, labor applied will always yield more in this country. If one will take the trouble to investigate our labor reports, he will find that while one laborer in England, turns out one yard of cloth, the American laborer turns out nearly two yards, thus our laborers are justly paid their high wages, and could receive them with a low tariff just as well. Does Protection build up the manufacturing industry faster than a low tariff? No, and note the fact. The national report shows while the manufacturing industry increased 87 per cent. under the low tariff of 1846, it has increased only 52 per cent during the high tariff years of 1870-1880.

These facts serve as a timely warning. They are facts which cannot be disregarded. This Protective Tariff which does not protect must go. W. A. D.

Andover, Sept. 15, 1888.

## AULD LANG-SYNE.

## Convention Sermons by Andover Ministers.

Rev. John W. Harding's Historical Sermon before the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers, has just been published, and is a most valuable sketch of that ancient institution, which annually for more than two hundred years has gathered the ministers of the "standing order"—including now the Unitarians as well as the "Orthodox"—to hear a sermon from some distinguished representative of the pulpit. A list of all the preachers since 1682 is appended, from which we see that in these two centuries five Andover ministers have had the honor of preaching this Convention Sermon, viz.: 1749, Rev. John Barnard; 1753, Rev.

Samuel Phillips; 1823, Dr. Leonard Woods; 1850, Prof. Edwards A. Park; 1859, Prof. Austin Phelps. Mr. Barnard's sermon was probably not published, but its text is recorded as from 2 Cor. 4: 1. Mr. Phillips's sermon had two texts, Rom. 10: 15 and 2 Cor. 4: 5, "Preaching Peace by Jesus Christ describ'd and urg'd, as the principal Design of the Gospel Ministry." Dr. Woods's sermon, seventy years after, was also from 2 Corinthians, (10: 4). This sermon was printed and is in the library of the Theological Seminary here. Prof. Park's sermon, delivered in the Brattle Street Meeting-House (May 30, 1850), is probably the most well known of any in the whole series. Its title was The Theology of the Intellect and the Feelings, and led to a famous theological discussion between Prof. Park and Dr. Hodge of Princeton Seminary, the articles being published respectively in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and *Princeton Review*. The sermon itself has been published in various editions and can be found in the "Bib. Sac.," vol. VII. Prof. Phelps' discourse (1859) was printed, the subject being The Oneness of God in Nature and Revelation.

In addition to these five Andover preachers, the convention sermons of other years were preached by Dr. Abiel Abbot of Beverly and Dr. Amos Blanchard of Lowell, well known natives of Andover, and by Dr. E. D. Griffin, Professor in the Theological Seminary here, although not so at the time of his preaching (1828). Dr. Harding of Longmeadow, the preacher of the sermon which suggested these notes, was himself an "Academy boy" in Andover, graduating here in 1837—just fifty years before his sermon—in company with Alfred A. Abbott and Joseph Emerson. Young Harding then hailed from Waltham, and roomed at "Mrs. Johnson's"—without doubt the widow of Principal Osgood Johnson, who had died shortly before. Mrs. Johnson lived in the "Samaritan house," now occupied by Prof. Comstock.

We have been interested in reading Mr. Phillips's sermon, a copy of which is kept in our Theological Library. How strangely its title sounds: "A SERMON Delivered in the Audience of the MINISTERS of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, at their annual CONVENTION in BOSTON, on May 31st 1753. Which was followed with a Collection for the Propagation of the Gospel. And it is now Published at the Desire of several Ministers and other Gentlemen, who heard it; To whom it is humbly Dedicated. By SAMUEL PHILLIPS, M. A., and Pastor of the South Church in Andover. BOSTON: IN NEW ENGLAND, Printed by S. Kneeland, for JOHN PHILLIPS, at the Stationer's Arms in Cornhill, 1753. From the "2dly" of "what remains by Way of Address"—18 pages—we take a short extract from his exhortation to "those belonging to this Town" (Boston):

Honored and Beloved,

Permit me, in the first Place, in few Words, to congratulate you on the fair Prospect which you now have of a greater worldly Prosperity.—I thank God, that he has, in my humble Opinion, led you into two of the most probable Methods to promote it; and the rather, because you'll employ the Poor of the Town, in the Prosecution of the same, viz. Men, on the Sea, and Women and Children ashore: By Means whereof, not only much Sin and Mischief will be prevented (for such are idle, are seldom only idle) But moreover, much real Advantage will, as I conceive, accrue to you, and as I trust, to the whole Province.—I pray God, that his Blessing may accompany these, and all other to your laudable Undertakings!

But then, if I may without Offence, I shall just add, I heartily wish, that the honorable our Political Fathers may in this (as well as in other Articles) consult the public Weal viz. now, while the Land has Rest, to provide for a Time of War (2 Chron. 14: 6, 7) which seems to be at the Door.—If we are seated on a good Soil, and are solicitous to heap up Wealth, and yet, take not a due care to preserve & secure our selves & our Substance, but are content to remain (in a great Measure) naked and defenceless, we shall even invite the Enemy to come in upon us, like a flood.—Indeed, Means of Defence may not be confided in; but yet, it is

\*Viz. The Linnen Manufacture and the Fishing Business.

high-handed Presumption to neglect the making of suitable Preparations, thro' a fond expectation of being taken under God's immediate Protection.

In another sentence he says, alluding, of course, to Harvard College, but unwittingly prophesying of the "Divinity College" long afterwards to be established in his own parish, and in connection with his own name: "I pray to God to continue and bless the School of the Prophets! And may our Candidates be born and taught of God, and so be clothed with Humility, and furnished to every good Word and Work!"

## CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

## Children in School.

"Well, Johnny, how's the new school? Are you head of your class?" "No, papa; not exactly." "Why, how's that?" "I couldn't be because the other boys are."—*Harper's Young People*.

A Quincy teacher recently in giving primary language lessons wrote upon the blackboard the words "Ingrain," "Brussels," "Wilton," and requested her pupils to write each a sentence containing one of these words. One boy displayed his ingenuity as follows: "A hedgehog has Brussels on his back."—*Commonwealth*.

A little Rochester girl drew the picture of a dog and cat on her slate, and calling her mother's attention to it said, "A cat ought to have but four legs; but I drew it with six, so she could run away from the dog."

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SEE-SAW.



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The child looked at him with innocent surprise as she said: "You are joking now."

"No, my dear," replied the old man. "No. That was the last thing I ever saw on earth. There was a caisson exploded there just this side of that fence, and that was the last terrible picture I ever saw, for it was then I lost my eye-sight, and I have never got the picture of it out of my head."—*New York Times.*

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In the battle of Peach Tree Creek, one of the fights before Atlanta, the surgeon of Harrison's brigade was lost. No one knew where he was but he had disappeared. My recollection is that in the rapidly changing movements the surgeon and his assistants had become tangled with another brigade, and were so overwhelmed with duty that they couldn't get back to their own command. However that may be, when the fight was over, our field hospital was full of wounded, and there was no one to attend them. The general just threw off his coat, tore his own tent into strips, and went about bandaging wounds. He even tore his shirt off his back, and used it up in bandaging the boys' wounds. When surgical help arrived I remember what a sight the general was. Both his arms were bare, and were covered with blood from shoulders to finger tips.—*Old Soldier to correspondent of Philadelphia Press.*

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CHOICE CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, ETC.Patent Ink Capsules, sufficient in each  
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All Colors, 10 Cents Each.GEORGE H. POOR,  
Counsellor at Law.54 DEVONSHIRE ST. BOSTON,  
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Prescriptions accurately prepared.T. J. FARMER,  
DEALER IN  
Fresh, Salt, Smoked, and Pickled Fish, Oysters,  
Clams, and Lobsters.  
No. 3 Central St., opposite Baptist Church.

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SHEET MUSIC

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256 ESSEX STREET, LAWRENCE, MASS.

E. PIKE,

Park St., Andover,

Wishes to inform the citizens  
of Andover and vicinity that he  
is prepared to do

Plumbing,

Steam Heating,

Furnace Work,

in the most complete manner.  
Estimates cheerfully given for  
all jobs.

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which will be sold at a low price.

A LARGE VARIETY OF  
LAMPS, SHADES, AND FIXTURES.Tin, Glass, Earthen, and  
Wooden Ware.

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their Contents, and Store  
Buildings at fair rates, and is  
now paying dividends as follows:

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40 per cent on three-year policies.

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Residence,

MAIN ST., ANDOVER.

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Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

No. 8 Essex Street,

ANDOVER, MASS.



## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

## The Tariff and the Republican Party.

Editor of the Townsman:

In my letter in the TOWNSMAN of May 31st, on the Tariff, I said that the Tariff had been pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States a system of legalized robbery. I understand that there has been some question as to my authority for this statement. I made the remark originally on the authority of Hon. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Watterson writes me that "the opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Miller, Loan Association vs. Topeka, 20 Wallace, 662.

You printed in your issue of May 24, a speech of Daniel Webster's, and humorously asked me to answer it. Let me do so now by referring you to page 334 of the "American Statesman" where you will read in a report of Mr. Webster's speech on the tariff: "Protection, when carried to the point recommended, seemed to him [Mr. W.] destructive of all intercourse between nations. We were urged to adopt the system [Protectionism] upon general principles. He did not admit the general principle; freedom of trade was the general principle, and restriction the exception."

I am sorry to differ from so many esteemed friends on this question, and to feel compelled to refuse the support of my vote to the Republican candidates. But it seems to me, that if the opinions of its leaders are evidence, the Republican party has changed its ground. Henry Wilson, Garfield, Arthur, McCulloch, Justin Morrill, Eugene Hale, John D. Long, and other prominent Republicans, all favored tariff reduction. To my mind the party has of late sadly departed from the solid ground it once occupied on questions of national finance and political economy. A party that declares itself in favor of abolishing the taxes on alcohol and tobacco, "if necessary," rather than touch the tariff, that favors the continuance of the silver coinage, and indulges in such unstatesmanlike conduct as has characterized the Republican Senate in the Canadian dispute, may call itself "Republican;" but, to my mind, it is not the party whose leaders made success in the Civil War possible by as able and successful financiering as history can tell of, crushed the foolishness of "soft" money, brought about specie resumption in 1879, and, until lately, compelled by their dignity and wisdom the respect and admiration of the civilized world.

In conclusion permit me to thank "An Old Farmer" for his "Idea" in yesterday's TOWNSMAN. It is a capital idea, and brings out clearly the legitimate effects of a tariff carried to a logical conclusion.

Respectfully,

DAVID KINLEY.

No. Andover, Sept. 8, 1888.

## Another Idea.

My Dear Townsman:

I never had but one idea in my life, and that came to me after reading the able article by the "Old Farmer" in your last issue. What a golden age his "war-tariff high taxes" would bring, to be sure! It is, indeed, very tempting! But my plan would give even better results, and not cost half the money and trouble.

My plan is to resolve Andover into a Mutual Admiration Society, and to abolish all the taxes. Long ago when I went to Punchard, they taught me that a man living in, and owning property in, a community, ought to pay taxes for the support of the government under which he lived, and that the tax should be paid willingly. They also taught me that when a man had a reserve of money from which to draw in time of need, his place in the community was stronger and higher; this also, was supposed to be true of a town or a nation.

These teachings were rather old-fashioned even then, and the wonderful light of to-day shows them to be utterly false. If we paid no taxes what a delightful state of things we should have; all the money we now waste in this foolish fashion for the protection of our homes we could put in the bank and all become millionaires in a very short time. When

our Selectmen and other officers asked for their salaries we could pay them in honor; this could not fail to satisfy them. When the interest on our notes fell due, and the bank people asked for it, we could tell them that we had no taxes in our town, and that would end the matter; of course the notes would never be proested.

Our fishing interests on Haggett's are indeed very great, but why should we spend money to protect them? Why build forts and equip navies, when this universal admiration, free thinking, free trading plan is so much better? If our neighbors in Tewksbury take a boat or two, we can say, "Dear friends, our neighbors, we have but two more boats, won't you please take these too." If this did not suffice the chairman of our Selectmen could issue a proclamation of retaliation and our pound-keeper could seize a few stray Tewksbury cows, and lock them up until the matter was settled.

We should not build forts to prevent the smuggling of cabbages and onions by our neighbors. We don't want a home market. Let them come in. If our farmers had to work for lower wages, they won't care, so long as their neighbors are benefited. What need have we of a flag-staff? The flags of our neighbors are so large and so numerous that no one would see ours were we to fly it.

We do not need any more horses for the steamer, we should sell those we now have—let the firemen draw their own engine. If Phillips Academy burn down before they could get there, never mind, some one will rebuild it.

But, some one says to me, we might get some mud on our flag if we followed your plan, and perhaps some one might insult us. Can't we afford to have our flag muddy, if we don't have to pay for keeping it clean? Can't you endure a few insults if you don't have to pay taxes?

Then if we pay these present starvation taxes, we might possibly have some money in the treasury and some one might steal the hinges off the door.

Look abroad—see what injury protection has done to your neighbors; look at Lowell, look, if you will, at the broad country in which you live; see what backward strides it has taken under the twenty-five years of protection and high tariff. Look at these facts, I say, and be warned lest a greater evil fall on your own Andover.

No taxes, free trade, and mutual admiration for Andover. Does not my plan please you? I shall try to get it put in to the next town warrant.

FREE TRADER.

Andover, Sept. 10.

## Does Protection Protect?

One of the greatest questions which our country is considering at the present time is, Does protection protect? It is a great question because, although it has been more or less agitated since our Government was established, it has never yet been satisfactorily settled, and upon its proper determination must depend in large degree not only the fate of many of the important industrial interests of this country, but the welfare and prosperity of the people individually. It is a question in which every citizen is interested for it comes home to each one. So long as we are all consumers, we shall ever have a stake in that system of taxation under which we live, and which taxes us for everything we eat and drink and wear. It being a question of such universal interest and importance the only way it can be properly settled is by its universal discussion by the people. When by popular agitation the people come to understand a question affecting their rights, then will it be settled intelligently and in a manner that will best promote the interests of the majority of the people.

If upon investigation and discussion it should be ascertained that the protective system, so called, is beneficial to the majority of the people, then all good citizens should unite in upholding that policy and in seeing that it should continue. On the other hand, if it should be found that the system is burdensome and detrimental to the rights and prosperity of the many, then it contains evils, which a patriotic people in justice to themselves and their country should not permit to exist.

In the early years of our national history a protective tariff was favored be-

cause our "infant industries" were not able to compete, without the fostering aid of protection, with the capital of the old world—the accumulations of ages. This was undoubtedly a wise policy of our forefathers, but the conditions have so changed since then, capital having accumulated here, and wealth having become as abundant in this country as in any in the world, no argument can be based in favor of protection now upon the fact that protection was advantageous in the early days of our national existence.

The high protective system which prevails to-day in this country owes its existence to the disastrous blight of civil war, whose ravages more than two decades of time separate from the present day. But why was the system inaugurated and carried to such an extent at that time? Did it have for its object the same purpose for which its friends ask that it may be continued now? Not at all. Its object was to create a revenue by which the Government could meet the enormous expenses caused by four years of civil strife and rebellion. That cause has been entirely removed but a positive evil has arisen in its place, resulting from this very protective tariff which was so necessary to the preservation of the union in those dark days when the black clouds of civil war hung over us threatening to destroy our national existence. I refer to the creation of a fund arising out of the surplus revenue which is constantly accumulating as a result of the continuance of this protective policy, which surplus is a constant temptation to a facile congress to indulge in log-rolling schemes and wasteful appropriations. In short, the system is fast creating a corruption fund, so that we begin to see official corruption and monopolistic Protection stalking forth hand in hand, twin sisters of national destruction. If excessive protection leads to official corruption then we must beware, for corruption when it creeps in always destroys republics. It behooves us then to be vigilant in respect of this evil, remembering that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." England maintained a Protective Tariff till 1837, when business became so pressed that the Government adopted a Free Trade policy, and ever since her laborers have been on the increase, although her laborers are in a poor condition. Yes, and they were in a much worse condition under a Protective Tariff. (Look in United Kingdom Reports, page 161.)

Wages are higher in this country than in England, not due to a Protective Tariff, but to all cheap lands, and natural position. It follows then, labor applied will always yield more in this country. If one will take the trouble to investigate our labor reports, he will find that while one laborer in England, turns out one yard of cloth, the American laborer turns out nearly two yards, thus our laborers are justly paid their high wages, and could receive them with a low tariff just as well. Does Protection build up the manufacturing industry faster than a low tariff? No, and note the fact. The national report shows while the manufacturing industry increased 87 per cent. under the low tariff of 1846, it has increased only 52 per cent during the high tariff years of 1870-1880.

These facts serve as a timely warning. They are facts which cannot be disregarded. This Protective Tariff which does not protect must go. W. A. D.

Andover, Sept. 15, 1888.

## AULD LANG-SYNE.

## Convention Sermons by Andover Ministers.

Rev. John W. Harding's Historical Sermon before the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers, has just been published, and is a most valuable sketch of that ancient institution, which annually for more than two hundred years has gathered the ministers of the "standing order"—including now the Unitarians as well as the "Orthodox"—to hear a sermon from some distinguished representative of the pulpit. A list of all the preachers since 1682 is appended, from which we see that in these two centuries five Andover ministers have had the honor of preaching this Convention Sermon, viz.: 1749, Rev. John Barnard; 1753, Rev.

Samuel Phillips; 1823, Dr. Leonard Woods; 1850, Prof. Edwards A. Park; 1859, Prof. Austin Phelps. Mr. Barnard's sermon was probably not published, but its text is recorded as from 2 Cor. 4: 1. Mr. Phillips's sermon had two texts, Rom. 10: 15 and 2 Cor. 4: 5, "Preaching Peace by Jesus Christ describ'd and urg'd, as the principal Design of the Gospel Ministry." Dr. Woods's sermon, seventy years after, was also from 2 Corinthians, (10: 4). This sermon was printed and is in the library of the Theological Seminary here. Prof. Park's sermon, delivered in the Brattle Street Meeting-House (May 30, 1850), is probably the most well known of any in the whole series. Its title was The Theology of the Intellect and the Feelings, and led to a famous theological discussion between Prof. Park and Dr. Hodge of Princeton Seminary, the articles being published respectively in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and *Princeton Review*. The sermon itself has been published in various editions and can be found in the "Bib. Sac.," vol. VII. Prof. Phelps' discourse (1859) was printed, the subject being The Oneness of God in Nature and Revelation.

In addition to these five Andover preachers, the convention sermons of other years were preached by Dr. Abiel Abbot of Beverly and Dr. Amos Blanchard of Lowell, well known natives of Andover, and by Dr. E. D. Griffin, Professor in the Theological Seminary here, although not so at the time of his preaching (1828). Dr. Harding of Longmeadow, the preacher of the sermon which suggested these notes, was himself an "Academy boy" in Andover, graduating here in 1837—just fifty years before his sermon—in company with Alfred A. Abbott and Joseph Emerson. Young Harding then hailed from Waltham, and roomed at "Mrs. Johnson's"—without doubt the widow of Principal Osgood Johnson, who had died shortly before. Mrs. Johnson lived in the "Samaritan house," now occupied by Prof. Comstock.

We have been interested in reading Mr. Phillips's sermon, a copy of which is kept in our Theological Library. How strangely its title sounds: "A SERMON Delivered in the Audience of the MINISTERS of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, at their annual CONVENTION in BOSTON, on May 31st 1753. Which was followed with a Collection for the Propagation of the Gospel. And it is now Published at the Desire of several Ministers and other Gentlemen, who heard it; To whom it is humbly Dedicated. By SAMUEL PHILLIPS, M. A., and Pastor of the South Church in Andover. BOSTON: IN NEW ENGLAND, Printed by S. Kneeland, for JOHN PHILLIPS, at the Stationer's Arms in Cornhill, 1753. From the "2dly" of "what remains by Way of Address"—18 pages—we take a short extract from his exhortation to "those belonging to this Town" (Boston):

Honored and Beloved, Permit me, in the first Place, in few Words, to congratulate you on the fair Prospect which you now have of a greater worldly Prosperity.—I thank God, that he has, in my humble Opinion, led you into two of the most probable Methods to promote it; and the rather, because you'll employ the Poor of the Town, in the Prosecution of the same, viz. Men, on the Sea, and Women and Children ashore: By Means whereof, not only much Sin and Mischief will be prevented (for such as are idle, are seldom only idle) But moreover, much real Advantage will, as I conceive, accrue to you, and as I trust, to the whole Province:—I pray God, that his Blessing may accompany these, and all other to your laudable Undertakings!

But then, if I may without Offence, I shall just add, I heartily wish, that the honorable our Political Fathers may in this (as well as in other Articles) consult the public Weal viz. now, while the Land has Rest, to provide for a Time of War (2 Chron. 14: 6, 7) which seems to be at the Door.—If we are seated on a good Soil, and are sollicitous to heap up Wealth, and yet, take not a due care to preserve & secure our selves & our Substance, but are content to remain (in a great Measure) naked and defenceless, we shall even invite the Enemy, to come in upon us, like a flood.—Indeed, Means of Defence may not be confided in; but yet, it is

• Via. The Linen Manufacture and the Fishing Business.

high-handed Presumption to neglect the making of suitable Preparations, thro' a fond expectation of being taken under God's immediate Protection.

In another sentence he says, alluding, of course, to Harvard College, but unwittingly prophesying of the "Divinity College" long afterwards to be established in his own parish, and in connection with his own name: "I pray to God to continue and bless the School of the Prophets! And may our Candidates be born and taught of God, and so be clothed with Humility, and furnished to every good Word and Work!"

## CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

## Children in School.

"Well, Johnny, how's the new school? Are you head of your class?" "No, papa; not exactly." "Why, how's that?" "I couldn't be because the other boys are."—*Harper's Young People*.

A Quincy teacher recently in giving primary language lessons wrote upon the blackboard the words "Ingrain," "Brussels," "Wilton," and requested her pupils to write each a sentence containing one of these words. One boy displayed his ingenuity as follows: "A hedgehog has Brussels on his back."—*Commonwealth*.

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"Couldnt you find room on that bench for yourself without pushing that little boy off on the floor?" asked an Austin school-teacher of the bad boy of the school.

"I didn't want any more room for myself," was the reply: "I wasn't crowded at all."

"Then why did you push him off?"

"To give him more room. He was the boy who was crowded, so I pushed him off to give him him more room. There is a great deal more room off than there is on it."—*Texas Siftings*.

I SAW in a Scotch paper an account of the examination of an industrial school in Arbroath, and the prizes given to the pupils. Some of them particularly interested me; for instance, W. Cougil got the prize for being "the tidiest boy;" W. Birral was "the best working boy;" W. Griffin, "the best behaved boy;" W. McDonald, "cooking;" A. Beattie, "industry." I wondered as I read them, what boys in this Circle, if similar prizes were fairly distributed, would get prizes for activity or industry—who would be judged "the tidiest boy," the "best behaved boy," the "best working boy?"

SEE-SAW.



## SOLDIERS' COLUMN.

## Three Incidents of Gettysburg.

On Saturday night last, an old man with silvery hair was led into the Cyclorama of Gettysburg by a bright-faced little miss in a jaunty gypsy hat and dress, and sat down while she described to him the features of the picture in detail, occasionally asking her a question or shaking his head slowly as if in doubt of the accuracy of her account. She had described to him in her own way the on-rush of Pickett's men, and the hand to hand conflict at the stone fence where the Pennsylvania veterans met the charge of the Southerners, when he asked, "But where's the artillery, Mag?"

"Oh, you mean the big guns. They're over here on the hill in a row."

"All in a row," he asked.

"Yes," she replied.

He shook his head. "Look 'round," said he. "There must be some more that are not in line."

"Yes," she said. "There are some down here, but they are all upset and seem to be broken. I think they are bursted."

"Is that where the men are coming over the stone wall?"

"Yes, grandpa."

"Is there a grove of trees?"

"Yes, grandpa, it seems to be full of men, but the smoke is so thick you cannot see them."

"Oh, I can see them," he cried.

It was then noticed by several people who were listening to them that he was blind. The little girl said: "Oh, no, grandpa; you can't see them."

"Yes, I can," he answered. "I can see them very well, and the broken cannon, too."

The child looked at him with innocent surprise as she said: "You are joking now."

"No, my dear," replied the old man. "No. That was the last thing I ever saw on earth. There was a caisson exploded there just this side of that fence, and that was the last terrible picture I ever saw, for it was then I lost my eye-sight, and I have never got the picture of it out of my head."—*New York Times.*

The Albany Argus tells a strange story of a Union veteran who fought at Gettysburg. Just before entering the action he took his canteen from his shoulder and hid it in a crevice in the rock. Then came that fiery hail of shot and shell that swept down regiments like fields of wheat before the reaper. At the close of the battle the soldier forgot all about his canteen, nor did it ever occur to him again until he visited the field at the late reunion. Then it flashed through his mind, and after a few minutes' search he found it where he had left it on that momentous day.

Mrs. Mary Moore, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has received a package containing a lock of her own hair, and with it a notice that Henry C. Willett, a confederate lieutenant of Memphis, had left her \$5,000. She lived at Gettysburg when the great battle took place there, and the lieutenant, who was one of the wounded cared for in her mother's house, fell in love with her. She could only be a sister to him, and all that, but finally consented to let him have a lock of her hair. The lawyer who wrote informs her that Lieutenant Willett never married, and left a dying request that her ringlet should be returned to her. Mrs. Moore who is a widow keeps a boarding house, and this money will be a substantial benefit to her.

In the battle of Peach Tree Creek, one of the fights before Atlanta, the surgeon of Harrison's brigade was lost. No one knew where he was but he had disappeared. My recollection is that in the rapidly changing movements the surgeon and his assistants had become tangled with another brigade, and were so overwhelmed with duty that they couldn't get back to their own command. However that may be, when the fight was over, our field hospital was full of wounded, and there was no one to attend them. The general just threw off his coat, tore his own tent into strips, and went about bandaging wounds. He even tore his shirt off his back, and used it up in bandaging the boys' wounds. When surgical help arrived I remember what a sight the general was. Both his arms were bare, and were covered with blood from shoulders to finger tips.—*Old Soldier to correspondent of Philadelphia Press.*

## Special Opening of Shawls.

A. W. STEARNS &amp; CO.

Are prepared to show the largest and best selected stock of

SHAWLS

ever shown in Lawrence. In

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for a half pint of ink.  
All Colors, 10 Cents Each.GEORGE H. POOR,  
Counsellor at Law.  
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MAIN STREET, ANDOVER, MASS.  
Prescriptions accurately prepared.T. J. FARMER,  
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Fresh, Salt, Smoked, and Pickled Fish, Oysters,  
Clams, and Lobsters.  
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Wishes to inform the citizens  
of Andover and vicinity that he  
is prepared to do

Plumbing,

Steam Heating,

Furnace Work,

in the most complete manner.  
Estimates cheerfully given for  
all jobs.

A Large Stock of

New and Second-hand Stoves,  
which will be sold at a low price.

A LARGE VARIETY OF  
LAMPS, SHADES, AND FIXTURES.Tin, Glass, Earthen, and  
Wooden Ware.

Call and Examine.

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—AT—

Reduced Prices.

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GROCERS,

Andover, Mass.

MERRIMACK

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

ANDOVER, MASS.

Incorporated 1828.

This Company continues to  
insure Dwellings, Barns, and  
their Contents, and Store  
Buildings at fair rates, and is  
now paying dividends as follows:

60 per cent on five-year policies;

40 per cent on three-year policies.

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DEALER IN

COAL and WOOD.

Teaming and Job Work done  
at short notice.

Orders left and Bills payable at  
Store of J. H. CHANDLER

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FURNITURE,

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UPHOLSTERY.

HOWELL'S BLOCK,

Park St., Andover.

S. K. JOHNSON,

Real Estate Agent.

The Purchase, Sale, and Lease of Real Estate in  
Andover and vicinity carefully looked after, on  
reasonable terms.

Residence,

MAIN ST., ANDOVER.

M. T. WALSH,

Successor to WILLIAM BARNETT,

DEALER in STOVES, RANGES, Etc.

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

No. 8 Essex Street,

ANDOVER, MASS.



## THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN,

ANDOVER, MASS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

THE ANDOVER PRESS (limited).

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C. C. CARPENTER, Editor,  
to whom all Correspondence for the paper should be addressed.

A thoroughly fitted STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE is connected with the TOWNSMAN, and all orders in this department will receive prompt and careful attention.

All BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to

JOHN N. COLE, Treasurer.

The Offices of the TOWNSMAN are in Draper's Block, 38 &amp; 39 MAIN STREET.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1888.

## CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: The Tariff and the Republican Party, by David Kinley; Another Idea, by "Free Trader"; Does Protection Protect?

AULD LANG-SYNE: Convention Sermons, by Andover Ministers.

CHILDREN'S CIRCLE: Children in School

OUR COUNTRY AND ITS DEFENDERS: Three Incidents of Gettysburg; Incident of Peach Tree Battle.

POETRY: New Every Morning, by Susan Coolidge.

OF PUBLIC INTEREST: The Young Man in Politics; Gov. Long on the Republican Party; L. Edwin Dudley on the Liquor Question; The Prohibition Convention.

SELECTIONS: More School Chips.

BOOKS AND READING: Wide Awake; Our Little Men and Women; Babyland; Pansy; Pilgrim Quarterly; Homiletic Review; Incidents of the Civil War; Hollis (N. H.) Manual.

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

The TOWNSMAN certainly has all sides of politics this week. The contributed communications on page 2 include articles against protection by Mr. Kinley of No. Andover and a Phillips Academy boy, and "Another Idea" by a "Free Trader." The sixth page has Ex-Gov. Long in favor of the Republican party, and opposing views of the "Third Party," with excellent non-partisan suggestions to young men about politics.

All is not fair in politics. It is not fair for either party to circulate charges against the candidates of the other which they must know are as false as they are ridiculous. It ought to have been unnecessary for President Cleveland to be obliged to deny publicly that he ever asserted that he believed in free trade as he believed "in the Protestant religion," or for General Harrison to deny that he ever said "that a dollar a day was enough for a working man." It is refreshing to see that the respectable papers of each side are ashamed of such methods. The *New York World* says of the charge against Gen. Harrison: "Nobody of common sense ever supposed that he said so. There are some campaign lies which are transparent, and this is one of them. Even in politics it pays to tell the truth and to be just to an antagonist. The people like a fair fighter, and no newspaper will lose in their respect by refusing to help a lie, even by keeping silent about it." The *Boston Advertiser* says of the charge against President Cleveland: "It is intrinsically improbable that he ever uttered it. The Republican party could well spare a few dunces from its ranks who seem to consider it their chief duty to concoct and palm off some stupid and clumsy forgery."

A most significant illustration of partizan politics over national legislation has been shown in the unseemly haste with which both parties in the Senate hastened to imitate the House in passing the Chinese Exclusion Bill, with an apparent desire to make capital on the Pacific coast. Senators Hoar, Sherman, and Wilson, opposed it strongly from the start, and Senator Brown of Georgia (Democratic) had also the courage to vote against it. But it was passed, and a

motion to reconsider, after considerable delay and dodging, was voted upon Monday, but defeated by majority of one. Twenty Senators, however, put themselves now on record against the immediate passage of the bill, instead of three as at first. The dishonorable impropriety of passing so decisive a measure in such haste is apparent, when it is remembered that treaty amendments covering the ground of this bill are now pending between the United States and China.

## ANDOVER NEWS.

The Selectmen have called a town meeting to be held on Tuesday, October 2, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The items of business are: to appropriate money for the purchase of life-saving apparatus for the use of the Fire Department, as required by an act passed by the last legislature; to provide for the support and care of the horses of the Fire Department for the remaining part of the town year; to elect Water Commissioners in accordance with the Act of 1887, authorizing the town to introduce a system of water supply; to see if the town will authorize the said Commissioners to apply to the General Court for authority to increase its power to issue bonds to such amount as shall be voted at this meeting; and to see if the town will re-appropriate \$1028 for the construction of Pike St. extension as appropriated in 1887, and afterwards covered into the treasury.

We give below the full list of the "People's Lectures and Concerts," the ninth series (sixth season) of which has been arranged by the Committee, Rev. F. B. Makepeace, Chairman. A reading of the list shows a combination of eminent names and promising subjects, such as we have not had—unless we greatly mistake—in any previous course. When it is remembered that these seven lectures and two concerts can be had for fifty cents—scarcely over five cents each—the successful management of our People's Course is sufficiently apparent. The lectures come on successive Monday evenings from Oct. 1 to Dec. 3—omitting only the evening of Nov. 5, when all patriotic people will be absorbed in deciding who is to be the next President of the United States.

Oct. 1.—Time. Walter Q. Scott, D.D., Principal of Phillips (Exeter) Academy.

Oct. 8.—Concert, The Loyal Quartette, assisted by Prof. Blish, Elocutionist, 1st tenor, B. B. Noble; 2nd tenor, W. M. Baker; 1st bass, George C. Wiswell; 2nd bass, Albert M. Barnes.

Oct. 15.—Berlin, Its People and its Rulers. The Hohenzollerns of the Past and Present. Rev. W. L. Gage, D.D.

Oct. 22.—The Land without Moon or Stars. (Stereopticon.) Col. J. A. Price, Scranton, Pa.

Oct. 29.—Benedict Arnold's Treason. Prof. John Fiske, Cambridge.

Nov. 12.—Concert, The Makechne Concert Company. Violinist, Ernst Makechne; soprano, pianist, Minnie Gould; cornetist, pianist, Bertha Boardman; baritone, Fred. Bond; reader, Fay Davis.

Nov. 19.—Lincoln. Ex-Gov. John D. Long.

Nov. 26.—A Day in and near Rome. (Stereopticon.) Prof. D. Y. Comstock, of Phillips Academy.

Dec. 3.—Art and Architecture in Egypt, the Pyramids and Temples, Facts and Fancies. (Stereopticon.) Lyssander Dickerman.

The sale of course tickets and of reserved seats will be held in lower Town Hall, Saturday evening, Sept. 29, at 7.30. Numbers ready for applicants at 7. The sale of tickets will be so arranged that ladies can attend without inconvenience.

Course tickets, 50 cents; evening tickets, 20 cents; course tickets with reserved seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 7; lectures to begin at 7.45.

Rev. C. C. Starbuck has changed his residence from Mrs. J. H. Manning's to the next house beyond, Mr. Peter Shevlin's, recently occupied by James Cornell.

The Niotus Club play the last base-ball game of the season with the Phillips Academy nine, on the Niotus grounds Saturday afternoon at 3.30. Stearns pitches for Phillips Academy, and Sweeney for Niotus.

Mrs. Stephen Jackson of Elm St., is entertaining for a few days this week, her nephew, Mr. R. M. Anthony and Mrs. Anthony, of Maitland, N. S., who are on their wedding tour.

The bouquet of blue violets seen in Whiting's window this week, were gathered in the fields by Mrs. G. W. Chandler, and were all the more beautiful for blooming so late.

Mr. Arthur Bliss has just purchased a handsome horse.

## Death of Professor Barrows.

Rev. Elijah P. Barrows, D.D., professor of Hebrew in the Theological Seminary from 1838 to 1866, died at his home in Oberlin, Ohio, Saturday last, Sept. 15, at the age of eighty-three. He had been in feeble health for a long time, but retained to the last his mental faculties unimpaired. Prof. Barrows was born in Mansfield, Ct., Jan. 5, 1805. He went as a boy into the employ of an uncle at Baltimore, but getting hold of a Latin grammar, conceived an ardent desire for an education, and was so proficient in his preparatory study that he entered Yale College as a Sophomore, graduating in 1826, the salutatorian of his class. He taught in the Hartford Grammar School, studied divinity, and ministered for a time to the Day St. church in New York City, but in 1837 began his long career of service in the professor's chair. He was for sixteen years in Western Reserve College, then for thirteen years at Andover, where he is still most kindly remembered by all the people of his time, as well as by hosts of grateful pupils. In 1866 he removed to Middletown, Ct., and engaged in literary work, taking at one time Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock's place at Union Seminary, and in 1871 teaching again in Andover Seminary during Prof. Mead's absence in Europe. For eight years afterward he was professor at Oberlin, and there continued to live, honored and beloved by all, his mind still active in study and his heart warmly interested in every phase of religious work. Not content with the learned languages, he has within a few years learned the Zulu grammar and tongue. He wrote largely and usefully, his "Companion of the Bible," for example, having had an immense circulation. He took a deep interest in the progress of the Civil War, and in its last year spent some time in the service of the Christian Commission at the front. The writer of this well remembers going with him at City Point, Virginia, in March, 1865, to find an "Andover boy" in the Hospital, and meeting him afterwards in Libby Prison, just after the evacuation of Richmond, where his devout enthusiasm scarcely knew any bounds. The body of Prof. Barrows has been brought to Andover to rest in the Seminary Cemetery beside his wife, who died some years ago, and his son, Elijah P. Barrows, Jr., who died Jan. 1, 1881. The funeral service is to be held this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Seminary Chapel.

The Andover Band re-elected its old board of officers on Wednesday evening viz.: O. P. Chase, President; G. S. Holderness, Treasurer and Agent; A. McTurnen, Property-man; Geo. E. Morse, Janitor.

District Deputy A. C. Stone of Lawrence makes an official visitation to St. Matthew's Lodge, next Monday evening, Sept. 24.

The Merrimack Valley Conference of Baptist ministers, of which Rev. Dr. Blackburn of Lowell is President and Rev. H. R. Wilbur, Secretary, held their quarterly meeting at the Second Baptist church, Lawrence, on Tuesday, having an interesting meeting.

The Hiram French estate has been sold by Wm. S. Jenkins to Wm. A. Donald of Boston.

We are very sorry to learn that Mr. Wm. S. Jenkins is confined to his house this week by serious illness.

Mr. Warren J. Abbott has been advanced to the position of Paymaster in Pacific Mills.

Geo. S. Holderness and George C. Foster are spending a few days in New York City.

Town Clerk Putnam has been on a three days' trip to New Hampshire this week.

Prof. and Mrs. Downs are back again in their old home on Main St. It seems good to see the spinning-wheel in the window once more!

Alice M. Hinton had a party of the members of the Senior class at Punched, of which she is a member, on Wednesday evening.

Base, bold burglary, instead of a beautiful blue bouquet, characterized Parker's window on the opposite side of the street, one night this week, a glass-plate advertisement of "Burnett's Extracts" being extracted from the outside of the window.

Sup't Jowett of the Marland Mills is confined to his house by illness.

The Sabbath evening meetings at the Scotland school-house are to be resumed, to be conducted by Messrs. F. P. Johnson and H. T. Sheperd of the Seminary.

There is in the Theological Library a fine portrait of the late Henry Winkley, whose recent will added \$20,000 to his previous benefactions to the Seminary.

**BE CAREFUL** in all your purchases to get the best as well as cheapest. Many articles for sale are inferior to others. Beach's Washing Soap has proved itself to be the best and cheapest soap to buy. Ask your grocer for it.

The "three institutions" are in running order now, although a few more will probably be added to each of them. The Theological Seminary registers the following classes: juniors, 14; middle, 11; seniors, 8; advanced, class, 10; resident licentiates, 2; in all, 45. The Phillips Academy registers stood at 326 at last reports. The Abbot Academy girls—nearly a hundred of them—are climbing up to the old Hall, while a fine new basement is being placed under it. The work on the foundation of the new building is going steadily forward. The town is, however, very quiet, and but for the occasional sound of a probable can-rush far away, or the bewitching music of a School street serenade, no one would suppose that 400 to 500 young people from abroad were living within a mile of the Town Hall.

Some of our readers will be interested in knowing the names of the class entering the Theological Seminary, and where the "old men" have been during the summer. Those entering as Juniors are, with their colleges, as follows: C. A. Bergstrom, E. Greenwell, R. L. Brown, '88; F. W. Francis, Newington, Ct., Yale, '87; H. G. Hale, Salem, Harvard, '87; N. M. Hall, Manchester, N. H., Dartmouth, '88; F. P. Johnson, Rosindale, Amherst, '87; E. J. Klock, Canajoharie, N. Y., Middlebury, '88; R. T. Osgood, No. Cambridge, Harvard, '87; A. C. Pinckney, Winstaborough, S. C., Harvard, '88; Wm. Rader, Andover; F. E. Ramsdell, Brockton, Amherst, '88; W. J. Robinson, Venetia, Pa., Williams, '87; H. T. Sheperd, W. Epping, N. H., Harvard, '88; F. L. Whipple, Hamilton, Dartmouth, '88; E. H. Pound, Hermon, Dak., Yankton, '87.

We learn that members of the Seminary during the summer, served as acting pastors in the following places: J. E. Barber at North Wolfboro, N. H.; F. P. Batchelder at West Gloucester; Aaron Beede at Washington, N. H.; Geo. F. Kengott at the 1st U. P. church, Lawrence, and at East Andover, N. H.; H. G. Mank at Shirley; F. B. Noyes at Alden, Ia.; J. L. Quimby at Isle au Haut, Me.; Wm. Rader at Middleton; C. C. Torrey at East Andover, N. H., and in "the wilds of Maine"; Grant Van Blarcom at Surrey, N. H.; I. L. Wilcox at West Hartford, Vt.; Robert A. Woods at Hebron, N. H.

Mr. William Slade, whose four years of Seminary study have made him well known here, was ordained on Tuesday over the second church in West Newbury, after a unanimous approval by the Council, of which Dr. J. D. Kingsbury of Bradford was the moderator. Prof. E. C. Smyth made the ordaining prayer, Rev. G. M. Woodwell, lately of Andover, gave the right hand of fellowship, and a hymn composed for the occasion by Mr. Samuel V. Cole was sung by the congregation. It is an interesting fact that Andover Seminary thus pays back its debt to the ancient church which gave Rev. Leonard Woods to be the first professor of theology, just eighty years ago the coming week.

Prof. Geo. Harris was passenger on North German Lloyd steamer Saale from Southampton, arriving in New York on Friday, and in Andover on Saturday last.

Geo. R. Carpenter, who has been studying in Europe for two years past, came home on the Arizona, landing in New York on Monday.

Mrs. Harriette Woods Baker is stopping with Miss E. A. Woods. Her son Rev. Frank Woods Baker, Rector of Trinity church, Covington, Ky., is at the Elm House.

The Essex County Prohibition Club met in Andover yesterday, holding three sessions in the lower Town Hall. Rev. A. A. Williams of Lynn is the president, and Miss Mary J. Floyd of Peabody the Secretary of this organization. The morning session was occupied by a prayer meeting led by Rev. E. C. Ewing of Danvers, and by miscellaneous business. Rev. Alexander McGregor of Methuen made the address of the afternoon upon "The Issue of the Hour," and was followed by Rev. Messrs. Ewing, Alcott, of Boxford, Seaver of Salem, and Lincoln of Andover. Rev. Alexander Dight of Lynn was the speaker of the evening, his argument being largely to show that the Republican party is the advocate and abettor of the saloon. Mr. and Mrs. Williams added to the interest of the exercises by their excellent temperance songs.

The attendance at the morning session was very small, but increased during the day, and in the evening about sixty persons were present. Lack of numbers was made up by earnestness and enthusiasm, but it would scarcely seem a wise way to advance the temperance cause in Andover, where the public sentiment is honestly and overwhelmingly opposed to the sale of liquor and largely in favor of prohibition, to disparage and denounce the holders of those sentiments because they do not adopt the "third party" plan of expressing them.

Miss E. L. Handy, mother and sister, are spending several weeks at Bethel, Me.

Rev. F. H. Johnson and family have returned from Bar Harbor.

The Andover Band voted to have a fair during the fall, and appointed a committee to attend to it.

Elm House Register, Sept. 13-20:  
Geo. Forbes, T. A. Mighill, Haverhill; Mrs. A. Tyler, Lowell; R. Hanford, Boston; Edward A. Benton, wife, and daughter, Watertown; E. L. Watson, Lawrence; W. H. Dragan, Cambridgeport; L. E. Jenness, Boston; Henry Davis, Rockland, Me.; C. L. Dunlap, Lowell; John F. Maloney, Milton; Michael Cross, Lynn; Newell M. Hayden, Denver, Col.; L. F. Bradford, Haverhill; John E. Dowd, J. Magrath, W. F. Pearson, John W. Chase, L. A. Griffin, F. E. Gardiner, Boston; C. T. Young, Albany, N. Y.; C. W. Morrill, J. Q. Stackpole, J. W. Perkins, Wolfeboro, N. H.; J. F. Puffer, Lowell; Jerome Bennett, Boston; Frank Holmes, Canton; L. A. Shepard, Exeter, N. H.

Stowe House Register unavoidably crowded out.

## West Parish.

Juvenile Missionary Society will meet in the vestry Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. N. G. Abbott has sold his milk route to Mrs. Warren Stevens.

Mr. Fred Boutwell and Miss Mary Boutwell are visiting friends in Worcester.

## Abbott Village.

Mr. John Schofield is confined to his home with rheumatic fever.

The last scheduled game of the season will be played on Saturday on the home grounds between the Andovers and the Lawrence C. C. The following is the Andover team: H. Kydd, capt., D. F. Bruce, J. Fryer, E. White, A. L. Dick, G. D. Lawson, J. Porter, G. A. Christie, J. C. Low, A. Saunders, I. Gillespie. John Harris, umpire.

The Irish Gentlemen defeated the Lawrence at cricket last Saturday, by a score of 185 to 91. D. F. Bruce of the Andovers played for the Lawrence.

Workmen are at present engaged in strengthening the dam on the river, which was somewhat damaged by last spring's high water.

Mrs. David Wylie of Quincy has been visiting her son Mr. Alex. Wylie.

## Frye Village.

The ANDOVER TOWNSMAN can be had at the store of Mrs. Messer every Friday afternoon.

Mr. William C. Donald, who has been confined to the house for the last week with poisoning, is again able to be out.

Marcus M. Hill has been home spending a few days.

Last Friday evening officer Gillespie with the assistance of John B. A. Russell put out of the village two Italians who are travelling about with a musical instrument, and had taken up their quarters for the night under the stairs that lead up to Mr. Poor's paint shop. When seen they were both smoking, which was a sufficient reason for the interference of the authorities.

Miss S. A. Fortis was visiting friends at Wilmington, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Annie Mitchell was visiting her sister at Somerville this week.

Miss Marion L. Stott spent her vacation at Somerville with Miss Barnes.

Mr. William Watson of Edinburgh, Scotland, is at present visiting at William Gillespie's.

Mrs. James Hayes has been notified to leave her house by the proprietors.

The boys of the village raised their flag last night. A general good time was held. They have a club-room in the saw-mill, which has been well attended every night this week making all the necessary arrangements. Three cheers were given for Harrison and Morton when the flag was unfurled.

Last Saturday evening there was a breakdown of a carryall which had been hired of Spaulding & Murray of Lawrence. The party had been to Lowell, and mistaken the way; in turning, the forward wheel was broken. Officer Gillespie telephoned to the city for another carriage and also for Chief of Police Cheever, who was soon on hand and took possession of three cases of liquor.

When the system is debilitated by disease, it should be strengthened and renewed with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine invariably proves itself worthy of all that can be said in its favor. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine. Price \$1 Six bottles \$5.



## BALLARDVALE

BALLARDVALE STATION, B. & M. R. R.  
C. H. Marland, Agent.

BALLARDVALE TO BOSTON. A. M. 6:55; 7:51; 11:15.  
P. M. 12:34; 1:30; 3:23; 4:30; 5:40; 6:44. Sunday: A. M.  
8:38. P. M. 12:25; 5:58.

BALLARDVALE TO LOWELL. 7:51; 9:57; 10:40; 11:15.  
P. M. 12:34; 1:40; 2:40; 3:23; 4:30; 5:55; 7:17; 9:44. Sun-  
day: A. M. 8:38. P. M. 12:25; 5:58.

BALLARDVALE TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 6:57; 7:18;  
8:18; 8:55; 10:19; 11:25. P. M. 12:48; 1:16; 3:37; 4:55; 5:40;  
6:42; 7:26; 7:48. Sunday: A. M. 9:01. P. M. 6:08; 8:00.

BOSTON TO BALLARDVALE. A. M. 6:00; 7:30; 9:30;  
10:25. P. M. 12:02; 2:30; 4:02; 5:00; 6:00; 6:35; 7:00; 11:00.  
Sunday: A. M. 8:00. P. M. 5:00; 7:30.

LOWELL TO BALLARDVALE. A. M. 7:10; 7:35; 8:35;  
9:20; 11:00. P. M. 1:00; 3:00; 4:00; 5:10; 6:15; 6:55;  
11:10. Sunday: A. M. 8:20; P. M. 5:40; 7:30.

LAWRENCE TO BALLARDVALE. A. M. 6:40; 7:30;  
9:40; 10:20; 11:00. P. M. 12:17; 1:15; 2:00; 2:35; 3:00; 4:15;  
5:40; (7:05 from So. Law.); 9:30. Sunday: A. M. 8:15.  
P. M. 12:10; 5:35.

Mr. Winslow Goodwin is the authorized agent of the TOWNSMAN in Ballardvale.

Mr. E. M. Fossenden leaves the employ of the Craighead & Kintz M'fg Co., tomorrow. He will commence a course of instruction under the personal tuition of Carlyle Petersilea at the New England Conservatory of Music.

Mr. Herbert Goff paymaster of the Craighead & Kintz M'fg Co. is enjoying his annual vacation.

Misses Tillie and Julia Lang who have been visiting Miss Josie Kintz have returned to their home in Brooklyn.

One would suppose from certain accounts of the flag-raising last week that the speakers devoted their time to personal abuse of a certain prominent republican. Now it is only fair to state for the benefit of those unable to be present, that beyond considerable criticism of the political principles of the "unrivalled statesman," nothing was said that called forth the least token of disapproval from the large and attentive audience present, and it is the opinion of many that the proceedings were fully as dignified from every point of view, as any held in this section lately.

Miss Helen C. Bradlee will again support a course of free entertainments the coming winter. Particulars to be announced later. It will be of interest to Ballardvale people to know that Miss Bradlee has paid in advance the expenses of the Ballardvale Free bed at the Lawrence Hospital.

Out of town evangelists are holding revival meetings, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, at the Methodist church. Some of the evangelistic workers will remain over the Sabbath and during next week. All persons are invited.

Although the Athletics have played stronger games than that at Methuen last Saturday none have been more exciting, partly because the Methuen club is known as a strong amateur team and on account of the closeness of the game at times. At the seventh inning the score stood 7 to 10 in Methuen's favor but Dwyer with singles, and Hincheliff with a two-bagger in the following inning, assisted by errors of the pitcher and 1st baseman gave our club a lead which they held to the end. Riley and Hincheliff's batting was especially heavy, and Campbell put a ball over the fence and secured a home run. The first baseman of the Methuens made beautiful double play unassisted. Simpson's umpiring was impartial. Score, 11 to 10.

The Wool Classifiers will give a social party in Bradlee Hall this evening. Messrs. Rillington, Clafflin, and Caffrey of the wool shop have the affair in charge. It will be a very select party and all details will be of the highest grade. These gentlemen run this social out of sheer love for a good time and haven't the slightest intention of fleecing any one.

The New York Herald had a full account of the flag-raising here, last week.

John Moody, infant son of Mr. Herbert A. Moody, died last Saturday night of membranous croup, complicated by some diphtheritic trouble. The funeral was held Monday, Rev. Mr. Martin officiating. His parents have the sincere sympathy of all.

The Swedes celebrated in Minneapolis last week the 250th anniversary of the first settlement of their countrymen in America. Did they settle in Minnesota?

Twenty-four Swedish women arrived in New York, a day or two too late to celebrate that original settlement, but certifying that they had come to settle themselves, having contracted before they left the old country (through a matrimonial agency) to marry men in this country. They came near being detained by the Castle Garden authorities by virtue of the contract immigration law, but were finally allowed to go on their way rejoicing.

## NORTH ANDOVER.

## NORTH ANDOVER STATION, B. &amp; M. R. R.

Geo. S. Spence, Agent.

TRAINS LEAVE FOR BOSTON. A. M. 7:30, 8:21, 9:33, 10:57. P. M. 12:14, 3:06, 4:02, 5:27, 6:56, 9:21. SUNDAY, A. M. 8:13, 11:57. P. M. 4:19, 5:36, 7:37.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR NORTH ANDOVER. A. M. 6:00, 7:30, 9:30, 12:02. P. M. 2:15, 3:20, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 11:00. P. M. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:00. P. M. 6:00, 7:00.

NO. A. TO LOWELL. A. M. 7:30, 8:21, 9:33, 10:57. P. M. 12:14, 3:06, 4:02, 5:27, 6:56, 7:00, 9:21. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:13, 11:57. P. M. 4:19, 5:36, 7:37.

LOWELL TO NO. A. A. M. 7:10, 7:35. P. M. 12:15, 3:00, 3:40, 5:10, 6:15, 11:10. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:20. P. M. 7:30.

NO. A. TO SO. LAWRENCE. A. M. 7:30, 7:55, 8:21, 9:22, 9:33, 10:57, 11:57. P. M. 12:14, 12:30, 3:06, 4:02, 5:27, 6:56, 7:00, 9:21. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:13, 11:57. P. M. 4:19, 5:36, 7:37.

NO. A. TO NO. LAWRENCE. A. M. 7:55, 9:22. P. M. 12:30, 4:02, 5:27, 6:56, 9:21. SUNDAY: A. M. 11:57. P. M. 5:36.

NO. LAWRENCE TO NO. A. A. M. 7:41, 7:50, 8:25. P. M. 1:00, 3:45, 5:50, 11:55. SUNDAY: A. M. P. M. 8:17.

NO. A. TO SALEM. A. M. 7:48, 8:39. P. M. 1:07, 5:58. SALEM TO NO. A. A. M. 7:00, 11:32. P. M. 4:48, 6:00.

GOING EAST. A. M. 8:37. P. M. 1:05, 4:18, 5:58. SUNDAY: 7:00 P. M.

NO. A. TO HAVENHILL. A. M. 12:02, 7:15, 7:58, 8:37, 10:57. P. M. 1:05, 3:12, 3:55, 4:18, 5:58, 7:00, 8:05. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:18. P. M. 7:00, 8:25.

HAVENHILL TO NO. A. A. M. 7:17, 8:10, 9:10, 9:22, 10:45, 11:45. P. M. 12:02, 2:54, 3:50, 5:15, 6:45, 9:10. SUNDAY: A. M. 8:00, 11:45. P. M. 4:08, 6:25, 7:25.

At the meeting of the Selectmen in the library building, Monday afternoon, in regard to the petitions of the parties interested in projecting a railroad to the Centre, Great Pond, and through several of our streets, it was wisely decided by the board to do nothing about granting a hearing on the matter until further advice had been taken. The question has arisen among the board as to whether they have the right to grant a hearing until the plans of the company are more matured, and further explanation is necessary in order that the best interests of the public may be served. However, the selectmen do not propose to hurry in the matter at all.

A petition signed by a number of our citizens who have the welfare of the town, the decency of our streets, and the necessary protection of property and individuals, in mind, was presented to the board, who after duly considering the facts decided to appoint two special policemen to aid the present "force" in enforcing the laws. Messrs. Frank A. Coan and Sam. A. O'Brien were appointed as specials.

Mr. William M. Fernald and Miss S. Ida Hill were united in marriage Saturday afternoon in Chelsea, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hill Deverson, relatives of the bride. The ceremony was private and performed by Rev. Mr. Baldwin of Chelsea. Mr. Swinton McLean acted as groomsmen, and Miss Deverson of Chelsea, a cousin of the bride, as bridesmaid. Immediately following the ceremony the couple received the congratulations of their friends and their well-wishes for a happy and prosperous future. Dinner was then served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Fernald departed on the 5 o'clock train for Kittery, Me. It is probable, however, that they will make their future home in town. The wedding presents were many and appreciated the more for having been tendered unexpectedly. Among the friends present from town, of which both parties have many were, Messrs. Alvin Buzzell, Martin Gerry, Warren B. Chadwick and Miss Marion Lawson.

The North Andover and Lawrence Cadet Drum Corps will unite at the library building, and march to Stevens Hall this evening. Tickets for the ball have sold rapidly, and a large attendance is expected. The officers of Co. L have received complimentary tickets, and have been invited to appear in full dress uniform. Music by Colby's Orchestra.

The fare on the M. V. H. R. R. has been reduced. The reduction went into effect Sunday morning, the fare to Lawrence being five instead of eight cents, as formerly, and ten cents to Methuen.

The executive committee of the Republican Club met Monday evening, and decided to have some of the daily papers placed in the room and also the leading campaign documents. The rooms will be open for the use of the members on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings of each week in addition to Wednesday, the evening of the regular meeting. It is the desire of the committee that at least two Republican rallies should be held this season. It is expected that Dr. Loring of Salem will give one address.

Station Agent Spence of the B. and M. R. R. spent Sunday with his family at Salem.

Permission was granted the members of Co. L Monday evening, to wear the full dress uniform at the ball this evening.

Lieut. F. A. Warren of Co. L attended the private "shoot" tendered by Hon. John Breen and Major Donovan of Lawrence, to the field and staff officers of the Ninth Reg't, Thursday.

Things are reported as being rather turbulent in the vicinity of the North Andover depot, Sunday evening.

Serg't Friabee quietly folded his coat and "silently stole away" for a few days last week. His absence, however, has since been accounted for.

Colby's Orchestra has been re-organized this season, and consists of the following musicians: Reinhardt, Kneiptha; Lawrence, 1st violin; Geo. W. Edney, Haverhill, 2nd violin and prompter; J. H. Wilkes, Lawrence, cornet; Geo. Suess, Lawrence, clarinet; manager, E. S. Colby, bass violin; substitutes, Messrs. Wilds, John Edney, and Wilford, of Haverhill. The members are men of experience and when engaged will endeavor to give satisfaction.

The lights of the Beacons of Lawrence were extinguished Saturday afternoon, in a game of base-ball with the J. H. S. It was a fairly interesting game as far as the vision was concerned, although the chorus of yells from the small boys made it almost impossible to hear the decisions of the umpire. The batteries of both worked well, but the fielding of the Beacons was below the standard, they making costly errors in critical parts of the game.

The reception tendered Rev. Mr. Hodge Friday evening in the vestry of the Methodist church by the members of his flock, was one of exceeding pleasure and greatly enjoyed by all. The choir of the church gave a song entitled "Our Pastor's Welcome." Mr. Hodge having expressed his pleasure in being present with his friends, devoted a few minutes to giving an account of his pleasant voyage, and in relating his experiences while travelling abroad. On the wall in the rear of the desk was a fitting inscription announcing "A Cordial Welcome to our Pastor." After the interchange of a few merry words which showed the good feeling between pastor and people, the choir rendered another song entitled, "Good Night," and the evening's social hours were ended. The pastor was presented by Mrs. A. W. Brainerd with a handsome frosted cake prettily trimmed with flowers. The committee of reception was, Mrs. James P. Markey, Mrs. A. W. Brainerd, Mrs. Andrew Smith, Mrs. James Liggitt; assistants, Mrs. L. A. Hall, Mrs. O. L. Wilson.

Miss Jessie Bailey of Southboro, returned home Saturday, after a few weeks' visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brainerd. Mr. O. Bernard Clough of Bow, N. H., was visiting friends in town a few days last week.

The members of the Grange were very pleasantly entertained by the ladies Tuesday evening. Following is a list of the official chairs occupied by the ladies: Master, Mrs. L. H. Bassett; O., Mrs. Geo. L. Burnham; L., Miss M. A. Berry; S., Mrs. G. G. Chadwick; A. S., Mrs. Geo. A. Rea; L. A. S., Mrs. W. H. Hayes; Chap., Mrs. J. G. Chadwick; Treas., Miss Mattie J. Hayes; Sec., Miss G. F. Ingalls; P., Mrs. Holt; C., Mrs. Averill; F., Mrs. A. G. Whittier; G. K., Miss Lida F. Fuller. The entertainment consisting of readings by Miss Fuller, Mrs. Averill and Miss Berry, singing by the Grange, reading of the Grange paper, "The Gleaner", by Mrs. Holt was well received, and at the conclusion a fine fruit supper with coffee was served.

In St. Michael's church, Wednesday afternoon, at half past three o'clock, Mr. John L. Keegan was married to Miss Margaret T. Costello by Rev. Father Cronley of South Lawrence. Special invitation was sent only to the relatives, and to friends who from long association were intimate, although many spectators were present in the church. The bride was prettily attired in a costume of white nun's veiling. The bridesmaid, Miss Mary Costello, a sister of the bride, also wore a dress of the same material. Mr. Wm. Keegan, a brother of the groom, was groomsmen. A reception was held at the house on Marblehead St. immediately after the ceremony. There were many beautiful presents of silver-ware, a dinner set, a china tea-set, a table scarf artistically wrought, and others too numerous to mention. Mr. and Mrs. Keegan left on the 9 P. M. train and are to reside in Chelsea.

Mr. Geo. S. Hathorn left town Friday, and has joined his family at South Paris, Me., for a brief vacation.

The Stars were defeated by the Belmonts of Lawrence, Saturday afternoon. Score, 30 to 37. Battery, Smith and Keegan.

FARMING TOOLS and  
NEW GARDEN SEEDS,

Fine Groceries, Etc.,

## T. A. HOLT &amp; Co.,

Andover and North Andover Centre.

At the meeting of the Old Residents' Association at Lawrence, Monday evening, Mr. and Mrs. S. Henry Furber were re-elected as members of the executive committee. It was decided to open the season of entertainment Monday evening, October 22, by a Grand Musical Concert by the Salem Cadet Band, varied with recitations, etc., by local talent. Other entertainments will be given at intervals as heretofore, and the season of 88-89 promises to be an attractive one. The course will probably be well attended by our towns-people as the facilities for travelling are greatly improved over last year.

Miss Emily Downing spent a few days with friends in Merrimac last week.

Mr. Geo. E. Curwen has a handsome span of grays.

Miss Mary Carey of Union Village was taken before Judge Stone of Lawrence by Chief Rextrow on a complaint of being a common railer and brawler. Sentenced Wednesday morning, to 3 months in House of Correction.

A preliminary meeting of the Board of Registrars was held in the Selectmen's office, Tuesday evening. Another meeting will be held this (Friday) evening.

Mr. William F. Kellogg of New York City and Miss Josephine C. Tanner of Chicago, were united in marriage by Rev. Geo. Walker of St. Paul's church, Wednesday afternoon at half past one o'clock. Mrs. Kellogg is a niece of Mrs. William Salisbury and formerly resided in Greenwich, N. Y. where Rev. Mr. Walker officiated for five years. Master and Miss Salisbury, the two little children of Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury, stood on either side of the bride and groom with baskets of handsome flowers while the ceremony was being performed. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg are to reside in Jersey City.

The Democrats have secured the rooms under the armory of Co. L, recently vacated by Mr. E. J. Kelley. They will be used for campaign purposes.

Mr. Isaac F. Osgood continues to improve in health.

At the meeting of the Republican Club, Wednesday evening, Hon. N. P. Frye was chosen a delegate to the convention of the State League to be held in Lowell. It was decided to form a torch-light company. Messrs. John Somerville, Ralph Coleman, John N. Meserve, A. V. Chalk, and David Halliday were chosen a committee to secure the necessary funds for the expenses of the Club. Mr. Frank Gile was appointed janitor.

Parties from Boston were in town Tuesday, looking over the land in the vicinity of the Shawheen River, with the idea in view of erecting a manufacturing establishment in that locality.

The North Andover Charitable Union will hold a fair in its rooms at the Centre, the afternoon and evening of Thursday, September 27. Doors open at 2 o'clock. Admission, free. Fancy articles, aprons, confectionery, ice cream, cake, and coffee will be for sale.

Annual election of officers at the Teachers' meeting this afternoon; a paper on Drawing will also be read by Mr. Bailey.

## TO LET.

A Tenement of 8 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at the W. P. Foster farm. Inquire at St. Central Street.

## FARM FOR SALE!

In North Andover.

The valuable Real Estate of the late Hannah P. Osgood, in North Andover, is offered for sale. It consists of a good house, a fair barn, and about 37 acres of excellent land, finely located between the roads leading from North Andover to Georgetown, and from North Andover to Topsheld. The land is high, from many points there are beautiful views, is easily cultivated, and capable of being made highly productive. The estate is about one fourth of a mile from the Unitarian Meeting house in North Andover, and about the same distance from the station on the Essex Railroad. A rare opportunity is offered for procuring a beautiful home.

Also three woodlots, known as the Abbot lot, 5 acres, Wildcat lot, 13 acres, The Common Woods, 20 acres.

For further information apply to CHARLES F. PEIRCE, Middleborough, Mass., or to JOHN F. KIMBALL, near the premises.

## JOHN EATON.

Investment Securities.

REPRESENTING:

MASSACHUSETTS REAL ESTATE CO.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.00

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE CO.

Capital Subscribed \$2,000,000.00

Paid up 1,000,000.00

Surplus 115,444.72

BOSTON INVESTMENT CO.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.00

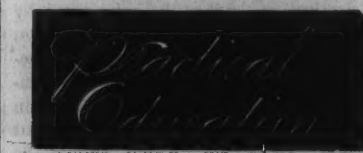
In Andover Tuesdays and Fridays. Letters addressed Care Lock Box 51, Andover, or to Office, Room 11, Advertiser Building, 246 Washington St., Boston, promptly attended to.

REOPENS MONDAY, Sept. 3.

CANNON'S  
Commercial College,

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All studies pertaining to



thoroughly taught.

REFERENCES:

HON. A. B. BRUCE,

Ex-Mayor of Lawrence.

HON. J. R. SIMPSON,

Ex-Mayor of Lawrence.

HON. C. C. CLOSSON,

Of firm of Pedrick and Closson.

MR. JOHN N. COLE,

Of this Paper.

## HOUSE FOR RENT.

On Abbot Street. 15 rooms. Good well of water fruits, etc. Apply to

W. F. DRAFER.

## FOR SALE.

One Piano Box Buggy. In use 3 years. Inquire of MOOR & TROW.



## POETRY.

## New Every Morning.

Every day is a fresh beginning,  
Every morning is the world made new,  
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,  
Here is a beautiful hope for you—  
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,  
The tasks are done and the tears are shed,  
Yesterday's error let yesterday cover;  
Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and bled,  
Are healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday is a part of forever,  
Bound up in a sheaf, which God holds tight;  
With glad days, and sad days, and bad days, which  
never  
Shall visit us more with their bloom and their  
blight.  
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go, since we cannot relieve them,  
Cannot undo and cannot atone,—  
God in his mercy receive, forgive them!  
Only the new days are our own,  
To-day is ours, and to-day alone.

Here are the skies all burnished brightly,  
Here is the spent earth all reborn;  
Here are the tired limbs springing lightly  
To face the sun, and to share with the morn  
In the charm of dew and the cool of dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning,  
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,  
And, spite of old sorrow and older sinning,  
And puzzle forecasted, and possible pain,  
Take heart with the day, and begin again.

—Susan Coolidge.

## OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

## The Young Man in Politics.

The *Congregationalist* prints an article with this title by Mr. Samuel B. Capen, of the well known Boston house of Torrey, Bright & Capen. We do not know to what political party Mr. Capen belongs, but his appeal ought to stir up young men—and perhaps some who are not young—to take an intelligent and earnest interest in the public questions of the time:

All young men should be interested to bear their part in these public interests for two reasons: first, the importance of the issues. The worst elements are striving everywhere for control in local affairs. Men are seeking positions for what they can make out of them. Bribes directly and indirectly are given. As soon as one election is over, those who have their headquarters in the saloon lay their plans for the next. They are as tireless as they are unprincipled. And in the large cities this is especially true. Vice and crime are massed here; and how to control these cities for that which is good is one of the gravest problems before the American people. And beyond the local issues, there are those of the State. The terrible evil of intemperance, and the question how we can best destroy the saloon, is ever with us. Our public school system is threatened with a new peril, and the sanctity of the Sabbath is being destroyed by those who will bring destruction upon us by turning God's holy day into a holiday. And then add to these the great national elections: honest money, and the damages sure to come if our dishonest dollars are much longer coined; immigration—the perils that confront us when we consider the character of those who are being brought to our shores in ignorance and destitution—met at the gang-plank by the anarchist, and taken up to the saloon and taught to curse the Government before they know what it means; Mormonism—a blight upon our Territories, and in the equal balance of parties, a constant menace; anarchism, which should be crushed out without mercy when its cry is "revenge" and "murder," and its weapon nitro-glycerine. When in the past were there ever so many questions pressing for a right solution? When in time of peace was there ever such a call to young men not only to be interested, but also to show their interest by their loyal actions? One who is only a looker-on now, is guilty of treason.

A second reason why young men should bear their part in public matters is, their interest will prevent wrong. The good and bad are often so evenly balanced that only a few are required to change issues most far-reaching in their import. Those who are planning mischief are always cowards. One of our Boston wards recently, through neglect, fell into the control of a selfish "ring." A few men, less than a dozen, were determined to break its power. They quietly sent notices to the best men in the ward, who gathered in sufficient numbers to do this, although within twenty-four

hours of the caucus members of this ring had boasted of their strength. A few earnest young men can revolutionize a community, when they are working with God and for the right.

And this leads naturally to the thought that the place to show this interest is before, and at the caucus. Be on hand to see that good men are nominated, else your ballot may have little value when election day comes.

## Gov. Long on the Republican Party.

The common sense of the good people of this commonwealth is not going to fritter itself away in side issues and third party movements, but will join with you, as it has hitherto done, in presenting against this element a united front in behalf of law, order, education, and temperance. Especially against all legal measures in behalf of temperance is this element solid. And yet we have the anomaly of a third party movement, evidently less earnest to promote this sacred cause than to destroy the Republican party, to which, and to which alone, are due the recent numerous enactments for its promotion, as well as the pending provision for submitting to the people a constitutional prohibitory amendment. Its pledges of a year ago in this behalf the Republican party has faithfully kept. Year by year, against Democratic resistance, it has tightened the restrictions upon the liquor traffic. And though the liquor power, with its tremendous and corrupting resources of political influence and capital, still fights as it is forced back, and though the misguided third party persists in defeating temperance Republicans, whose votes in your legislature are necessary to preserve the safeguards of legislation, the Republican party is and will be true to its duty. Its voice and its vote are for the suppression of the grog shop and for the sobriety of the people, and the people will sustain it because the ark is safer in its keeping than anywhere else. They know that its defeat, whether consummated by a direct Democratic fire, in the face of a third party stab in the back, will be the defeat next winter of any legislation in the interest of temperance, and will be the most vital blow that can be struck, in the line of legislation or its enforcement or the constitutional amendment, either against the temperance cause or in behalf of the saloon and the liquor power.

It is the liberal and progressive as against the strict and narrow school. It is hope against despair. It is the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln against the democracy of James Buchanan. It is the constitution of the United States against the constitution of the confederacy. Our triumph is the continuation of the policy of William H. Seward. Our defeat is the return of the policy of James K. Polk and Robert J. Walker. Our candidates, unexceptionable in personal character, undoubted in their competency for the trust they are to assume, are in themselves types of the American Republican. But still more in their present party assignment as the candidates of the Republican party for the presidency and the vice-presidency, they are the representatives of their great achievements in the past and its great promise in the future. Therefore they stand for the equality of American citizenship, for the protection of American homes, for the advance of American enterprise, for the purity of the American ballot, for the jealous defence of American rights, and for the honor of the American flag. And it is because they stand for these, it is because their election will be the restoration to power of the Republican party, with whom all these hitherto have been, and hereafter will be, assured that we confidently ratify their nomination this day; that we again wheel Massachusetts, God bless her, into the van of the triumphant Republican column, with Vermont on one side and Maine on the other; and that we inscribe on her victorious Republican banner, beneath the names of Lincoln and Hamlin, of Grant and Wilson, of Hayes and Wheeler, and of Garfield and Arthur, the names of the next president and vice-president of the United States, Harrison and Morton. As of old, the cup will be found in Benjamin's sack.—Address at the Republican State Convention.

IT IS A WONDER that any one will buy a poor adulterated soap, when by using Beach's World Soap they can save time and money. Try it.

## L. Edwin Dudley on the Liquor Question.

The following is taken from an article in the *Boston Journal* written by Mr. L. Edwin Dudley, well known as secretary of the National Law and Order League:

The Republican party has taken such advance ground upon this question that it has driven out of its ranks the last liquor dealer and most of the liquor dealer's friends. The party is an independent position so far as that interest is concerned, and can easily continue the progress which it has been making toward the complete suppression of the saloon nuisance.

Under these circumstances there can be no occasion for running an independent temperance ticket in Massachusetts. No honest temperance man who sincerely desires the success of the cause above every other consideration can fail to act with the Republican party in this crisis. The practical effect of the support of the third party candidates is to bring in the Democratic candidates who are committed to the liquor interest, and who are controlled and dominated by the saloon influence. It is simply outrageous for people to pretend to care for the cause of temperance, and then go into a district where the Republicans have for candidate a man who has voted for constitutional prohibition and for all the temperance measures that have been enacted for the last five years, and run against him a candidate who, if he secures any votes at all, takes them from the temperance man, thereby assisting in the election of the liquor dealer's friends. This has been done in the past over and over again. These unscrupulous party leaders have often made their strongest campaigns in the districts of the most staunch, tried temperance men, and they have made much greater effort to defeat men like J. A. Jeffs, Elijah A. Morse and other life-long temperance advocates than to defeat men who are known to be in favor of the liquor traffic.

This is a vital year to the temperance reform in Massachusetts, and every temperance man ought to stand by and assist in the re-election of those men who went upon record last year and favored the constitutional amendment and the extreme temperance legislation that was enacted. This is the way to advance the cause, and no amount of shuffling talk can obscure this issue to the sensible men who read and think and are informed as to the facts. I talk thus plainly because I know what I am talking about. I have been in a position to watch these matters carefully for the past eight years, and I have no question that the temperance reform is advancing as rapidly in Massachusetts as is well for it, that ultimate success is before us, and we are to accomplish it in a manner which will prevent reaction and subsequent defeat.

The only thing that can prevent the submission of the Constitutional amendment to the people at the next session of the Legislature will be the inattention of the temperance people and their failure to attend the caucuses of the Republican party and their failure to support the temperance candidates who will be put in nomination by that organization. In view of the fact that I have attended nearly every hearing before the Liquor Committee of the Legislature during the past seven or eight years; in view of the fact that I have watched this question carefully and informed myself thoroughly in regard to it, I feel that I have the right to appeal to all temperance men in the State to turn out at the caucuses and to see to it that temperance Republicans are placed in nomination; and that they receive the vote of all temperance men in the State. By this means we shall have victory. By following the leadership of rule or ruin men who will not have even prohibition unless they can get it in just their own way, and in a manner which shall lift them into position as leaders in the movement, we shall find our cause retrograde; we shall not only fail to make advance and secure our amendment and other legislation, but we shall be in danger of losing very many of the most excellent laws which we now have.

## The Prohibition Convention.

A notice of the state convention of the "third party" (at Worcester, 12th) was unavoidably crowded out from our news columns last week. Judge Pitman pre-

sided and made an earnest speech, strongly denouncing the old parties, especially the Republicans, for their "complicity with the saloon," and "awarding praise to President Cleveland for his earnest efforts to remove this temptation [accumulation of surplus] from his own party." We add an extract from the platform:

The drink traffic, with its inevitable consequences, is the one undeniable and unmitigated curse of our civilization, compared with which our tariff problems, civil service reforms, labor agitations, and all else about which our politics are chiefly concerned, are far less important. The ravages of the saloon exceed the ravages of war; its destructiveness that of pestilence and famine; its wastefulness that of all other forms of prodigality together. It condenses into itself the essence of all criminality, the corruption of youth, the despoiling of home, fraud, murder, infanticide, and even treason itself.

Not only is the traffic itself a crime, but every intelligent man who furthers it, tolerates it, or is indifferent to it in his action as a citizen, shares in that criminality. No amount of fine phrases about "restriction," whether it be by license, taxation, local option or so-called stringent legislation, from which all stringency is studiously excluded, can avail anything against the criminal fact that all such subterfuges are but empty mockery in the ear of heaven. On the platform of immediate and entire prohibition, therefore should every American citizen stand.

In this emergency we are moved by no desire to build a party for its own sake. The weakness of whatever prohibitory or restrictive statutes we have in this state or in any other gives rise to the continual taunt, "Prohibition does not prohibit," which, however, may everywhere find its parallel. That "restriction does not restrict" grows out of the fact that the police commissioners, the aldermen of cities, the district attorneys, even the Governors, themselves, do not use the power with which the law invests them because they are the creatures of parties not in sympathy with the law, bent on keeping an open door, whatever else may happen, through which to crawl again into office. It is to remedy this weakness that we would build a party endowed with honesty, with conviction and with the "courage of its convictions."

## More School Chaps.

Two teachers of languages were discussing matters and things relative to their profession. "Do your pupils pay up regularly on the first of each month?" asked one of them. "No, they do not," was the reply. "I often have to wait for weeks and weeks before I get my pay, and sometimes I don't get it at all. You can't well dun the parents for the money." "Why don't you do as I do? I always get my money regularly." "How do you manage it?" "It is very simple. For instance, I am teaching a boy French, and on the first day of the month his folks don't pay the money for the lesson. In that event I give the boy the following sentences to translate and write out at home: 'I have no money. The month is up. Hast thou got any money. Have not thy parents got money? I need money very much. Why hast thou not brought the money this morning? Did thy father not give thee any money? Has he no money in the pocketbook of his uncle's great aunt?' That fetches them. Next morning you bet that boy brings the money."—*Texas Siftings*.

An Illinois school-teacher recently asked a class of children to define various words. "What is a shooter?" he first asked. "One who shoots," replied a little boy. "Right," said the teacher; "now what is a tutor?" "One who toots," answered a bright little girl.—*DeLand News*.

A school teacher on the Pacific coast bears the suggestive name of Wallop.

The teacher of a school at Leechburg, Pa., cannot distinguish between two of the boys, who are twins. One of them failing in his lessons the other day was ordered to remain after school. When the teacher's back was turned the boys changed places, and when the examination was resumed she got correct answers to every question.

## BOOKS AND READING.

Even the children's magazines do not escape the tendency to connect their articles with the current political names. The *Wide Awake* for September opens with *Two Conspirators*, a true tale of the Harrison Campaign of 1840, by Frances A. Humphrey. The *Ramona Indian Girls' School*, by Horatio O. Ladd, describes what is done for the Apache children, and Olive R. Leonard tells the Adventures of an Abyssinian Monkey. Jimicky's Sacrifice is a story of James Hickey—Jim Hickey, Jimicky! Edward E. Hale has another of his pleasant stories about Boston Common. Summer Lanes is for young landscape painters. Plucky Smalls and Double Roses are continued. Ned's Base-Ball Club, The Little Lombard Hero, The House in the Tree, and Daniel Defoe, show how much nice reading the *Wide Awake* contains. [D. Lothrop Co., Boston; 20 cts. the number.]

Lothrop's other monthlies are at hand. *Our Little Men and Women* has just the funniest picture on the cover, of birds dressed up like travelers, studying a guide-book of Air-Line Routes to Florida—"Time to start for the South"—other pictures and reading to match all the way through. *Babylond* is for the babies, and the *Pansy* grand for Sunday reading for older children.

We have received from the good society of the long name (Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society), three *Pilgrim Quarterlies* for the Sunday-school beginning October 1, for senior classes, for intermediate classes, for junior classes. We believe all our Andover churches of that denomination use these lesson helps, which cover the whole ground of Sunday-school work.

The *Homiletic Review* for September has three articles of special interest to ministers and theological men: Christian Evidences, how affected by recent Criticisms, by Dr. Thomas of Newton Centre; Sacred Discourse, by Prof. Hunt of Princeton; Criticisms on some of the ablest Representative Preachers of the day, this one being upon Rev. John A. Broadus, D.D., of Kentucky. Prof. Bascom of Williams-town writes on Women as a Factor in American Politics. A specialty of this magazine is the European Department, conducted by Dr. Stuckenborg of Berlin. [Funk & Wagnalls, New York; \$2.50 a year.]

No doubt many people who remember vividly the memorable scenes at the outbreak of the civil war wish they had preserved the newspapers of that time, or a scrap book of specially interesting incidents. Well, here it is—a scrap-book kept by Mrs. Mary A. Hedrick of Lowell, and now reproduced in print. It contains newspaper notes of all sorts, from the day of the fall of Sumter to the assassination of Lincoln, the larger part of them however, relating to the first part of the war. The frontispiece is a photograph of the Richardson Light Infantry, afterwards the Mass. 7th Battery. A few cuts of war envelopes revive recollections of one of the minor ways in which the superabundant patriotism of the early months of the war manifested itself. Among the "scraps" thus preserved are accounts of the first battles, the departure of regiments, the burial of the Lowell and Lawrence soldiers killed at Baltimore, and a large number of poems born of the troubles and exciting scenes at home and at the front. There is no attempt at classification or arrangement, except, apparently, the natural order in which they were first pasted. The book is called *Incidents of the Civil War*, makes a neat volume of nearly 200 pages, 9x12 inches in size, and can be obtained for \$2 and postage (18 cts), by addressing Mr. Geo. Hedrick, 36 Central St., Lowell.

We have received the *Manual of the Congregational Church in Hollis, N. H.*, which was organized in 1743. If all pastors kept their church records as faithfully as Pastor Gerould of Hollis, and occasionally printed them, it would be much easier tracing old families than it often is now. Some Andover families emigrated to Hollis in the early time, and seventy years ago the Worcester boys and others came from there to Phillips Academy.



## SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

## Church Services.

**SOUTH CHURCH.**—Organized 1711. Rev. J. J. Blair, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7.15; Christian Endeavor meeting, 8; Wednesday evening, 7.30; Supt. of Sunday School, John Alden. Sexton, Oliver W. Vennard, Central St.

**WEST CHURCH.**—Organized 1826. Rev. Frederick W. Greene, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7; at Osgood school-house, 7; Friday evening, 7.30; Christian Endeavor, Wednesday evening. Supt. of Sunday School, Fred. S. Boutwell. Sexton, Daniel W. Trow.

**FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.**—Organized 1846. Rev. F. B. Makepeace, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7; Christian Endeavor, 6.15; Wednesday evening, 7.45. Supt. of Sunday School, the Pastor. Sexton, Stillman H. Harnden, Essex St.

**SEMINARY CHURCH.**—Organized 1865. Professors of Theological Seminary, pastors. Morning service, 10.30; afternoon, 3; Wednesday evening, 7. Sexton, F. M. Hill.

**CHRIST CHURCH.**—Organized 1835. Rev. Frederick Palmer, rector. Morning service 10.30; evening, 7.15. Sexton, Geo. O. Hill, Summer St.

**CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE.**—Organized 1852. Rev. J. J. Ryan, pastor. Holy Communion, 8; High Mass and sermon, 10.45; Vespers 3.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Organized 1858. Rev. J. V. Stratton, pastor. Morning service, 10.30 evening, 7; Wednesday evening, 7.30. Supt. of Sunday School, Chas. N. L. Stone. Sexton, Henry A. Hill.

The return of nearly all our residents from their vacations, and the influx of four hundred students during the preceding week, tended to increase the size of our congregations on the Sunday. At the South church, Rev. John J. Blair preached on Personal Adaptations (1 Cor. 10: 33), and in the evening on Balaam.

At Christ church, Rev. Frederic Palmer preached from Acts 17:30—"And the times of this ignorance God winked at"—making effective use as an illustration of Jael's murder of Sisera. His evening theme was from the epistle for the day—Eph. 3—the high ideal of the Christian believer.

At the Baptist church, Rev. J. V. Stratton preached on the Value of Life (Isa. 38: 18, 19), and in the evening on Bondage and Liberty.

Father Ryan at the Catholic church preached from Matt. 22: 37, 38—"the first and great commandment."

At the West church, Rev. F. W. Greene preached on the Boanerges, the Sons of Thunder—Mark 3: 17. In the evening there was a praise service in the vestry, the pastor speaking at the Osgood school-house.

At the Free church, Rev. Hiram L. Kelsey occupied the pulpit, preaching in the morning upon Enoch, and in the evening upon a question from Job and an answer from John; Job 3: 20, "Wherefore is light given?" and 1 John 2: 8, "The true light now shineth."

Prof. Churchill preached at the Seminary church both morning and afternoon, the second service being now resumed. The service of song is led as before by a choir of twelve Seminary and Academy students. Mr. Amos L. Harrington of the Academy is the new organist. The morning sermon was upon 1 Cor. 9: 17 l. c. "a stewardship entrusted to me." The young man does not need rules, example, guidance, so much as thoughtfulness, earnestness, moral force. These are supplied in the idea of stewardship—service to a Master. It involves the great fact of a judgment at last—accountability to God. Stewardship is a key to some of the perplexing problems of life and duty, as the relations of labor and capital, benevolence, care for the welfare of others. Every school-boy is his brother's keeper. Every boy and every man has a stewardship of himself. The afternoon address was upon "Putting away childish things"—1 Cor. 13: 11. In some things, the boy tries to put away the fact of childhood, imitating the man, and thinking it manly to swear, to bet, to smoke, to gamble. The preacher mentioned among other things which ought to be put away, the childishness of misplaced admiration, impatience of results, fickleness of purpose, carelessness of

mind and word and act. The points of the discourse were applied to "grown up children" as well as others, and a closing exhortation made to look to Jesus Christ as the Help and Exemplar of life.

Prof. Tucker preached at the Central church, Worcester, Prof. Moore at the Central church, Providence, and Prof. Taylor at the North church, Haverhill. Rev. F. B. Makepeace preached at the North church, Springfield.

Seminary students preached last Sabbath as follows: E. H. Chandler at the Mount Vernon Free Baptist church, Lowell; F. B. Hines at Londonderry, N. H.; G. F. Kengott at E. Andover, N. H.; C. C. Torrey at Bedford, N. H.; A. Beede at Washington, N. H.; H. W. Boyd at Shrewsbury.

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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.  
Curtain, Carpet, Cabinet, Mattress and  
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BOSTON TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.00 acc. arrive in Andover, 7.02; 7.30 acc. ar. 8.23; 9.30 acc. ar. 10.24; 10.25 acc. ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.00 ex. ar. 12.52; 12.30 ar. 1.03; 2.15 ex. ar. 3.00; 3.20 acc. ar. 3.42; 3.50 ex. ar. 4.05; 4.02 acc. ar. 5.00; 5.00 ex. ar. 5.45; 5.30 ar. 6.12; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 6.35 acc. ar. 7.31; 7.00 acc. ar. 7.53; 11.00 ex. ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.00 acc. ar. 9.06; P. M. 5.00 acc. ar. 6.14; 6.01 ex. ar. 6.47; 7.30 acc. ar. 8.25.

ANDOVER TO LOWELL. A. M. 7.46 arrive in Lowell 8.32; 8.33 ar. 9.00; 9.51 ar. 10.35; 10.35 ar. 11.00; 11.10 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.26 ar. 1.03; 1.40 ar. 2.45; 2.44 ar. 3.12; 3.18 ar. 3.45; 4.25 ar. 5.05; 5.50 ar. 6.10; 7.12 ar. 7.42; 9.11 ar. 9.36. SUNDAY: A. M. 7.49 ar. 8.13; 8.33 ar. 9.18. P. M. 12.20 ar. 12.50; 4.32 ar. 5.00; 5.53 ar. 6.25; 7.44 ar. 8.12; 9.11 ar. 9.36.

LOWELL TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.00 ar. in Andover 7.23; 7.35 ar. 8.23; 8.35 ar. 9.00; 9.20 ar. 10.24; 11.00 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.15 ar. 12.52; 1.00 ar. 1.23; 3.00 ar. 3.42; 3.40 ar. 4.05; 5.10 ar. 5.45; 6.15 ar. 6.47; 6.55 ar. 7.31; 11.10 ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: 8 ar. 8.23; 8.20 ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.40 ar. 6.14; 7.50 ar. 8.25.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.02, 7.23, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24, 11.30. P. M. 12.52, 1.05, 1.23, 3.00, 3.42, 4.05, 5.00, 5.45, 6.12; 6.47, 7.31, 7.53, 11.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.23, 9.06. P. M. 6.14, 6.47, 8.25.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.40, 7.30, 7.55, 8.20, 9.35, 9.40, 10.20, 11.00. P. M. 12.15, 12.17, 1.15, 2.25, 2.35, 3.00, 4.15, 5.35, 5.40, 7.02, 7.05, 9.05, 9.30. SUNDAY: 7.40, 8.15. P. M. 12.10, 4.25, 5.37, 7.37, 8.57, 9.05.

\*From South side.

ANDOVER TO SALEM. A. M. 7.23, arrive in Salem 8.30. P. M. 12.53 ar. 2.03; 5.45 ar. 6.55.

SALEM TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.00 arrive in Andover, 8.23; 11.32 ar. 1.35. P. M. 4.43 ar. 5.50; 6.00 ar. 7.12. Via Wakefield Junction, 10.35 ar. 11.30; 1.55 ar. 3.00.

GOING EAST. A. M. 7.02 N, 7.32 N, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24 H. P. M. 12.53 N, 1.23, 3.42 N, 4.05, 5.45, 6.47 N, 7.53 H. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06 H. P. M. 6.47, 8.25 H.

H. to Haverhill only. N. connects to Newburyport.

GOING NORTH, VIA MANCHESTER. A. M. 8.23. P. M. 12.02, 3.00, 6.12. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.47.

## ANDOVER POST OFFICE.

WM. G. Goldsmith, P. M.

MAILS CLOSE: for Boston, New York, South and West, 7, 9.20, 12, 6.45; for Lawrence, 8.00, 3.45; for East, 8, 3.45; for North, 9, 9.20, 3.45.

MAILS OPEN: from Boston, 8, 9, 1.30, 4.30, 5, 7.15; from Lawrence, 8.39, 1.30, 6, 7.45; from East, 1.30, 7.45; from North, 1.30, 6.

HOURS: 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Money order office, 8 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. Legal Holidays, open 8 to 10 A. M.

## THE MARKETS.

## Local Retail Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Andover Dealers.

Flour, Haxall,	to \$6.50
" St. Louis,	6.00 to 6.25
Corn, per bag,	1.30
Meal " "	1.20
" oat, per lb.	31-2 c. to 41-2 c.
Oats, per bag,	85 c. to 90.
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	\$1.00 to \$1.05
Tea,	20 c. to 30 c.
Coffee,	24 c. to 33 c.
Sugar, gran.	81-2 c. to 9 c.
" brown,	61-2 c. to 71-2 c.
Butter,	22 c. to 35 c.
Cheese,	16 c. to 17 c.
Eggs,	to 30c.
Lard,	12 c. to 14 c.
Potatoes, per bu.	to 90c.
Onions, " peck,	30c.
Beans, " "	60 c. to 85 c.
Cranberries, per bu.	\$2.50 to \$3.20
Apples, per bbl.	\$1.50 to \$2.50
Ham, per lb.,	15c. to 17c.
Pork, roast,	12c. to 15c.
" salt,	14c.
Beef, roast,	12c. to 30c.
" steak,	o. to 30c.
Lamb roast,	20c. to 25c.
" chops,	15c. to 25c.
Veal,	10c. to 20c.
Sausages,	12 to 14c.
Chickens,	30c. to 35c.
Fowls,	17 c. 20c.
Turkeys,	17 c. to 20 c.
Codfish,	6c. to 10c.
" dry,	7c. to 11c.
Lobsters,	10c. to 12c.
Halibut,	12c. to 18c.
Haddock,	4c. to 6c.
Clams, per qt.,	25c.
Mackerel,	10c. to 15c.
Salmon,	25c. to 30.
Hay, per 100 lbs.,	\$1.05. to \$1.10
Coal, furnace, per ton,	\$7.00
" egg,	\$7.25
" stove,	\$1.50
Wood, hard, per cord,	\$6.00 to \$6.50
" soft, "	\$4.50

## ANDOVER NEWS.

## Special Notices.

Band Concert this evening—if pleasant.

Loyal Legion at South church vestry, Saturday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

Rev. Geo. E. Hall of Dover will preach at the South church on Sunday.

Prof. W. H. Ryder will preach at the Free church.

Prof. Churchill will preach at the Seminary church.

Gospel Temperance meeting at lower town hall, Sunday afternoon, 4.15 o'clock.

Meeting at Frye Village next Sabbath evening, 7 o'clock, to be conducted by Mr. R. A. Woods.

The regular meeting of the Junior Auxiliary of the Women's Board of Missions will be held in the Old South church vestry, Tuesday p. m. at 4 o'clock. All young ladies are cordially invited to attend.

Congregational Club at Horticultural Hall, Boston, next Monday evening; Gen. Walker, Dr. Bancroft and Rev. A. E. Winship speak on The Education of to-day.

## BIRTHS.

In North Andover, Sept. 16, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Armitage.

In Wenham, Sept. 10, a daughter to Rev. and Mrs. Geo. M. Woodwell.

## MARRIAGES.

In North Andover, at St. Paul's church, Sept. 19, by Rev. Geo. Walker, Mr. William F. Kellogg of New York City, and Miss Josephine C. Tanner of Chicago.

In North Andover at St. Michael's church, Sept. 19, by Rev. Father Cronley of So. Lawrence, Mr. John L. Keegan and Miss Margaret T. Costello both of No. Andover.

In Chelsea, Sept. 15, by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Mr. William Fernald of Kittery, Me., and Miss Ida Hill of Arcadia Mines, N. S.

In Boston, Sept. 12, by Rev. David Gregg, D.D., pastor of Park St. church, Mr. Marshall E. Wright of Hartford, Ct., and Mrs. Harriet E. Shufelt, daughter of Mr. Justin Carter of Andover.

## DEATHS.

In Ballardvale, Sept. 15, John Almon, child of Mr. Herbert Moody, aged 2 years, 10 months.

In Danvers, Sept. 9, Mrs. Abigail, widow of Levi Preston, aged 89 years.

In Danvers, Sept. 9, Mr. Samuel Wallis, aged 79 years.

In Peabody, Mr. John P. Friend, a well known millwright, aged 65 years.

In Oberlin, O., Sept. 15, Rev. Elijah P. Barrows, D.D., formerly Professor in Andover Theological Seminary, aged 83 years.

## Advertised Letters, Sept. 17, 1888.

Persons calling will please give the date of this list.

Abbott, E.	McIntosh, Annie
Brierly, R.	Morgner, E.
Bristowe, Ada	Murch, J. H.
Brodie Kate	Peters, Mary A.
Brooks, F. A.	Sargent, F. B.
Curtis, Kate	Sawyer, S. B.
Duggan, M.	Shallis, Annie
Eames, E. M.	Shattuck, Jane
Handerson, Geo.	Steadman M'fg Co.
Hutchins, B.	Sullivan, H.
Laing, Wm.	Sullivan, John
McCarthy, P.	Sullivan, Mary
McCarthy, M.	Woodbridge, Bros.

WILLIAM G. GOLDSMITH, P. M.

## Various News Items.

Next in interest to the Franconia Iron Company's projected lines of street cars from Lowell to Andover, via Lawrence, is "Father Columbia" Shupe's plan to carry passengers by steamboat between New York and Albany for ten cents. For the small additional amount of one dollar, the passengers have the "freedom of the boat" and can help themselves to what they wish to eat during the passage, a table being kept spread on the upper deck. The boat is to be run on the co-operative plan, those who work on the boat sharing the profits—if there are any. This enterprising philanthropist proposes to establish similarly cheap lines from New York to other points. Now, if "Father Columbia" would only start a branch line of

steamers up the Shawheen—say at one cent a fare—he might head off the Franconia electric motor lines!

Here are two other transportation schemes. One is from Duluth, where a "shell" is in process of construction, being in fashion a cigar-shaped steel cylinder in which grain is to be loaded, sealed up and towed via the great lakes and the Erie Canal to the Hudson River, and so on across the Atlantic. The saving in elevator charges and cost of re-loading wheat would, it is claimed, reduce the price of transporting wheat from Duluth to Liverpool, five to twelve cents a bushel.

The other castle in the air is in the shape of an aerial boat or ship, which an ingenious Philadelphian German has nearly ready to sail. He has fitted it with steering apparatus and with wings. The air-ship is to be kept afloat by three balloons. Persons wishing to engage passage or freight by any of these lines should apply at once.

The news from Constantinople is that the Sultan has exiled eighty of his cooks, who struck because their wages were not paid. They are lucky not to have been beheaded! Now let them strike for Andover—they would all get places here, with prompt pay. They could begin on turkey, and afterwards learn to cook the rest.

## The Towns Around Us.

It is always interesting to know the amount of taxes paid by other people. Here is the tax-rate in a few representative cities and towns: Boston, \$13.40 on \$1000; Lowell, \$15.17; Lawrence, \$10; Newburyport, \$16; Worcester, \$16; New Bedford, \$17; Middleton, \$10.40; Rowley, \$13.

The highest individual tax-payers in Lawrence are James M. Fairchild and Patrick Sweeney, who pay about \$1850 each. Of corporations, the Atlantic Cotton Mills pay (in round numbers) \$23,000; Essex Company, \$5,000; Everett Mills, \$9,800; Lawrence Duck, \$4,800; Lawrence Gas, \$6,300; Lawrence Ice, \$325; Horse R. R. Co., \$650; Pacific Mills, \$65,000; Pemberton, \$10,000; Russell Paper Co., \$3,000; Washington, 22,000; Boston & Maine R. R., all systems, \$8,500.

In Lowell, the highest individual tax-payers (in round numbers): are J. C. Ayer's estate, \$7,000; Frederick Ayer, \$4,500; Ben. F. Butler, \$3,000; F. B. Shedd, \$5,900; H. B. Shattuck, \$2,400; Corporations: Boott Mills, \$30,000; Hamilton Co., \$30,000; Lawrence Co., \$38,000; Lowell Gas, \$20,000; Lowell Machine Shop Co., \$14,000; Lowell M'fg Co., \$26,000; Massachusetts Mills, \$24,000; Merrimack Co., \$53,000; Middlesex, \$12,000; Shaw Stocking Co., \$2,000; Tremont and Suffolk Mills, \$27,000.

The cranberry crop in Wilmington suffered severely from the recent frost, the total damage estimated at \$8,000.

## NOTICE.

A young Japanese youth, with best recommendations, and of experience as a waiter in an American family, desires a place where he can earn his board and go to Phillips Academy. Inquire of, or Address

Principal BANCROFT.

## TO LET.

Tenement of 5 Rooms, ready Sept. 11.

H. M. HAYWARD.

Ballardvale, Sept. 1888.

## Mortgagee's Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Albert S. Taylor of Lowell, in County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Henrietta Taylor of Tewksbury, in said county and state, dated August 26, 1887, and recorded with Essex North District Deeds, Lib. 92, Fol. 197, and for breach of conditions therein contained, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same will be sold at public auction upon the premises hereinafter described, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of September, A.D. 1888, at 4 o'clock, p.m. All and singular the premises conveyed in said mortgage deed, namely:

A certain piece and parcel of land situated in Andover, Essex County, of said state, and described as follows: a piece of land lying Northerly of the house, now or formerly, of Sally Bailey, on the East side of the road leading from Merrimack River to said house, containing ten acres, fifty-eight rods, or more. One hundred dollars to be paid at time of sale. B. D. O'Connell supposed to be the owner of the equity.

HENRIETTA TAYLOR, Mortgagee.

Andover, Sept. 5, 1888.

## LOST!

Gold bowed spectacles in case.

On the road between Free Church and Frye Village, evening of August 1st. Finder will be rewarded by returning to

TOWNSMAN OFFICE.

SMITH & MANNING,  
Dry Goods & Fine Groceries,Flour, Grain, Garden Seeds,  
Pure Grass Seeds.

All of the desirable

## COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS,

Stockbridge, Bowkers, etc.

## Ammoniated Bone, Plaster, Etc.,

All as Cheap as the Cheapest.

## SMITH &amp; MANNING,

ESSEX ST.,

ANDOVER, MASS.

SPRING 1888.

H. McLAWLIN,

—AGENT FOR—

## J. M. BRADLEY

Invites the gentlemen of  
Andover to inspect his  
full and desirable line of

## SUITINGS

FOR

## SPRING

—AND—

## SUMMER.

Recent large additions of

## FINE FURNISHING GOODS

Make my line very Complete.

Latest Styles in Hats.

## J. M. BRADLEY,

Main St., Andover.

## FOR SALE.

A sunny House of ten rooms, one half acre of land, within five minutes' walk of Post Office. Apply to

GEORGE L. ABBOTT, Agt.

## Bradley Mowing Machine,

N. Y. Champion Horse Rake,  
Thomas Tedder,  
Breeds Universal Weeder.

NORTH AMERICAN AND YANKEE PLOWS.

A good assortment of

Farming Tools,  
Akron Drain Pipe,  
Garden Seeds,  
Poultry & Fly Netting.

Main Street, Andover, Mass.

## LADIES' PEERLESS DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.  
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Package or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by

ARTHUR BLISS, DRUGGIST.

—ESTABLISHED 1872.—

## THE ACCIDENT

Insurance Company of North America.  
MONTREAL.HON. JAMES FERRELL, Senator, President.  
EDW. RAWLINGS, Managing Director.  
JAMES A. FRAZER, AGENT

## FOR SALE ON SCHOOL STREET.

A NEW HOUSE, well built and convenient, containing 15 rooms, beside bath-room with hot and cold water—one room on each floor provided with open fireplace.  
The lot of land contains about 15000 feet, with fruit and shade trees.

Location one of the Best in Town.

For terms apply to

HORACE WILSON,

SCHOOL STREET, ANDOVER, OFF. ABBOT ACADEMY.